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# THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,993—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd April. | † MACEDONIA | 10512 | ........ | ... |
| 9th ,, | † ARABIA | 7903 | ........ | ... |
| 16th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | † MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 23rd ,, | † MANTUA | 10885 | ........ | ... |
| 30th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | † MARMORA | 10509 |
| 7th May. | † CALEDONIA | 7558 | ........ | ... |
| 14th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 10890 |
| 21st ,, | EGYPT | 7912 | ........ | ... |
| 28th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 9621 |
| 4th June. | INDIA | 7911 | ........ | ... |
| 11th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 18th ,, | HIMALAYA | 6898 | ........ | ... |
| 25th ,, | DEVANHA | 8092 | PERSIA | 7951 |
| 2nd July | OCEANA | 6610 | ........ | ... |
| 9th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 10883 |
| 16th ,, | ARABIA | 7903 | ........ | ... |
| 23rd ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA. | 10512 |
| 30th ,, | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ........ | ... |

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

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|---|---|---|
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| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay, 1910. | Leave Karachi, 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A City of Vienna .... | 4672 | April 6 1910 | ... |
| C City of Glasgow ...... | 6457 | ... | April 15 1910 |
| B City of Madras ..... | 4684 | Apr. 11 ,, | ,, 21 ,, |
| †C City of Calcutta ...... | 7512 | ,, 25 ,, | ,, 22 ,, |
| B Walton Hall ........ | 4933 | ,, 25 ,, | May 5 ,, |
| C City of Manchester.. | 5554 | ... | ,, 7 ,, |
| C Trafford Hall ........ | 5221 | May 24 ,, | ... |
| C City of Karachi ..... | 5557 | ... | ,, 31 ,, |
| A City of Benares ..... | 6738 | ... | June 15 ,, |

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| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave L'pool. | Due Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *C City of York ..... | 7705 | 22nd Aug. 1910 | 13th Sept. 1910. |
| *C City of Glasgow ... | 6457 | 17th Sept. ,, | 10th Oct. ,, |
| †C City of Calcutta ... | 7512 | 22nd ,, ,, | 15th ,, ,, |

* Via Marseilles or Naples. † Via Naples.

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IN CONNECTION WITH
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| | Return ... | 850 | 590 |
| From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo ........ To Marseilles or Genoa...... | Single... | 525 | 390 |
| | Return... | 850 | 590 |
| From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo ........ To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven ........ | Single ... | 550 | 420 |
| | Return .. | 885 | 640 |

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| Steamers, | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KOLA | 1,205 | Thur. 31st Mar. | 9 a. m. | C Mandvi. |
| LHASA | 3,171 | Fri. 1st Apr. | 6 a. m. | Direct † |
| LINGA | 3,171 | Mon. 4th Apr. | 11 a. m. | P.D. & C.M.* |

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 31st March calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

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|---|---|---|---|
| KOERBER ........ | 5423 | A. Foresti ........ | 1st April |
| BREGENZ ........ | 4000 | A. de Petris ...... | 16th ,, |
| AFRICA ........ | 4720 | E. Seberich ...... | 1st May |
| BOHEMIA ........ | 4282 | G. Gilliuber ...... | 16th ,, |
| KOERBER ........ | 5423 | A. Foresti ........ | 1st June |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| NIPPON ........ | 6350 | E. Taraboochia .. | 28th April |
| AUSTRIA ........ | 7588 | G. Raicich ...... | 29th May |

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| Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice ........ | 350 | |
| Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ........ | ,, 525 | |
| Intermediate Class to London ........ | ,, 445 | |
| Intermediate Class to London and back .. | ,, 715 | |

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

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|---|---|
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|---|---|---|---|
| F. FERDINAND | B. Cobol | 6046 | 23rd April 1910. |

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|---|---|---|---|
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| b MARKGRAF | 3,680 | Timm ........ | 14th Apr. |
| a SOMALI | 2,700 | Greiwe ........ | 26th Apr. |
| a PRAESIDENT | 3,300 | Jacobsen ...... | 15th May. |

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|---|---|---|---|
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| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon ...... | 12th May ,, |
| NERA ........ | 5,538 | Martin ...... | 9th June ,, |
| CALEDONIEN ...... | 4,130 | X | 7th July ,, |
| DUMBEA ........ | 5,685 | Rebufat ...... | 4th Augt ,, |
| SYDNEY ........ | 4,118 | Magnen ...... | 1st Sept. ,, |
| POLYNESIEN ...... | 6,363 | X | 29th Sept. ,, |

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|---|---|---|---|
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DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 4 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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FLOORING TILES
REINFORCED AND
SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS.
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON
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CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
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THE FIRM FOR
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ICES, &
ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
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PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
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MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
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Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

### WANTED.

ONE CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, able to correspond well, and one PAPER DESPATCHING CLERK, having previous experience of the work, and one CLERK, who can keep proper accounts. Apply personally with testimonials to THE GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette, Limited."

### PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "ARABIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericsen, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

### AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1910.

THE TOURNAMENT WILL START on SATURDAY, 9th April, 1910. Matches will be played on the 116th Mahrattas' Ground, Marine Lines Maidan and on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground. All Matches will start at 5-40 P. M. (S. T.)

Season Tickets for the Tournament may be obtained from the undersigned, and also from the Hon. Secy., Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, and the Secretary, Y. M. C. A. 1st Enclosure Rs. 5, 2nd Enclosure Rs. 2-8.

Each season Ticket-holders will be entitled to bring in two Ladies free.

Daily Tickets will be issued on the ground, 1st Enclosure Re 1, 2nd Enclosure 8 annas. These daily Tickets will also include admission for two Ladies.

Ladies unaccompanied by Ticket-holders, Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half price.

W. R. SHARPE,
G. M. AYSCOUGH,
Joint Hon. Secretaries,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament,
Bombay Gymkhana.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will accept business of Life Insurance, from 1st April next.

Terms most suitable. Particulars can be had from the Company's Offices, 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries.

## ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

(FOR ALL COMMUNITIES)

### MATHERAN.

"COMPARISON IS THE TRUE TEST OF BEST QUALITY."

*Separate Billiard Saloon and Restaurant on the Premises.*

THIS COMMODIOUS HOTEL contains 25 Bed-rooms with tiled flooring, each 14 × 16 feet, with a front verandah 12 feet wide. Every Bed-room has its own Bath-room and Dressing Room with tiled flooring. The Hotel consists of several detached Bungalows suitable for families. It is situated in a large shady compound, commanding a beautiful westerly view. A separate Bungalow, known as the "Wilderness," is specially fitted up for Princes and Nabobs.

Please apply for Terms for Board and Lodging, &c., to

E. K. KHAN,
Proprietor.

## PLEASE READ THIS!

THE GREAT EASTERN REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN IS
DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

## ESSENCE OF NEEM.

Price, Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle.

### WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From Pandit Koilas Nath Sukul, Physician to H. H. Maharaja of Palrampore :—"Anything that can be said in praise of your newly invented "Essence of Neem' is insufficient to describe its merit as a Purifier of Human Blood. I have much pleasure to let you know, that within the short space of the past six months I have given it ten different trials in some of the most obstinate skin diseases, these of which were advanced cases of Indian Leprosy and your Essence has in all of them effected most admirable cures, the like of which I have never noticed during my practice of last twelve months."

E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
*MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.*

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BRITISH & CONTINENTAL
MANUFACTURE

5.000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

*They are self-adjusting.*
*There is nothing to break.*
*They are always Horizontal.*
*They are the acme of comfort and very strong*
*No slipping off the Nose.*

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH

Our bill for this week includes the old-time

LEGEND
OF ORPHEUS

a beautiful coloured subject, illustrating the highest art in cinematography.

SEE
THIS
TO-NIGHT.

ORPHEUS
ORPHEUS

together with a collection of other good films including

THE
DAGON
PAGODAS

and Three Side Spatting Comics.

Times.—6-30 to 7-30, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 P. M.

PRICES—Rs. 2, 1, 8 and 4 annas.

### EMPIRE THEATRE.

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
APRIL, 5TH AND 8TH.
TWO PERFORMANCES
OF OSCAR WILDE'S
BRILLIANT COMEDY

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST.

Proceeded by the Court Scene from
(The late Sir Henry Irving's Lyceum Success.)
THE BELLS
Will be given by SYDNEY T. PEASE,
assisted by
Capt. C. T. Davis, Commander D. F. Vines,
Mr. H. M. Kendall, Mr. W. Francis,
Mr. A. T. Cooper, Mrs. Handasyd Hopkins,
Mrs. Chester, Mrs. Vines
and
MISS ADA BRANSON (Mrs. Harry Barlow).

ON TUESDAY, April 5th,
The performance will be in aid of
THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

ON FRIDAY, APRIL 8th,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
SYDNEY T. PEASE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2 ;
Gallery, Re. 1.
Box plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.

### EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

FIRST AND FOREMOST
GRAND UP-TO-DATE PROGRAMME.
ITEMS OF THE MOMENT ALWAYS SHOWN.

This week starts with a very funny farce, "A Pair Well Matched." Next we have a coloured film, very interesting, dealing with the "DAGO PAGODAS OF RANGOON," one of the oldest temples in existence, said to have been founded 585 years before our Era. We see the Burmese women performing their religious rites and customs.

MAX-LINDER,

The Excelsior favourite entertains the public in a sketch,

SERVANTS AND MASTERS.

A very hilarious piece in which every one is bound to laugh.

GRAND IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL OF PRINCE ITO OF TOKIO,

showing the great sympathy the Japanese have for one of their greatest statesmen.

THE TWO SERGEANTS,

A pathetic and thrilling story where we see true friendship, Here we have an instance of one man willing to sacrifice his life for another and his friend who has been to say farewell to his aged father arrives back just in time to stop the execution of his friend who took his place when he was condemned to death.

A PAIR WELL MATCHED.

A screaming funny piece keep you in roars of laughter.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

IN AID OF THE SOLDIER'S HOME
A SPECIAL PROGRAMME
selected by the members of the Committee
under the Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
AND OF
MAJOR-GENERAL J. S. SWAN, C. B.,
Commanding the Bombay Presidency,
will be held on THURSDAY, 31ST MARCH,
when the proceeds will be given to the Authorities of the Soldiers' Home.
By kind Permission of
COL. WALLACE,
The Gloucesters Band will play selections at intervals.

## FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

### WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

2 or 3 competent MACHINE PRINTERS and HAND-PRESSMEN.

Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, the "Bombay Gazette, Ld."

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Cheapest Dealers in
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For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
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### NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS ? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Mechines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

WANTED.—Smart NEWS COMPOSITORS. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

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DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE ? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

"THE EMPIRE."—The tile of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months. one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

Good Cakes, Good Pastry, Good Piecrust, Good Puddings—light, well raised and digestible—are yours if you use

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

(Trade Mark)

—the *sure* raising powder.

Mix one part to eight parts ordinary flour. "Paisley Flour" is of great assistance to beginners in home baking. For experienced cooks it is no less a boon.

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD & COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties, situate at Cathedral Street, opposite the Portuguese Church, Bhuleshwar, and behind the temple of Shri Mankeshwar, at Reay Road, Mazagon.

In the High Court of Judicature of Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 172 of 1909.

Bai Nanigavri, widow of Shivdas Bhanabhai ............................................ Plaintiff

vs.

Bhawanidas Bhanabhai and others... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver, appointed herein, by a Consent Judge's Order, dated the 22nd day of February, 1910, and passed in the above Suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the above Suit and bearing date the 24th day of January, 1910, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immovable properties on the respective dates mentioned against each lot.

Lot No. 1—Bhuleshwar Property.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 273 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 117, New No. 920, Old Survey No. 95, and New Survey No. 462, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 4451-52 and Street No. 49-51-1 and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the south by the property known as the Temple of Shri Lada Betyji Maharaj, on or towards the west by the said Cathedral Street, and on or towards the east by the property formerly belonging to Bhanabhai Dwarkadas and now belonging to

Lot No. 2.—Mazagon Property.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1910, at 4-30 p. m. (S, T.) on the premises.

This lot shall not be sold to any non-Hindu.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the bungalow, sheds, outhouses, etc., standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Reay Road, at Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,262 square yards or thereabouts and forming a portion of a larger piece of land bearing New Survey No. 3705, and delineated on a plan which has been deposited with Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 5252, 5253, (1), 5253 (2) and 5253 (3), and Street Nos. 4-5-5 (a) and 6 (b), and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Petit, on or towards the south by the property known as Bhansalis Daramshala, on or towards the east, partly by the Temple of Shri Mankeshwar and partly by the passage leading to the said Temple, and on or towards the west by the property of Goculdas Madhowji.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the plaintiff at their Office, in Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th March, 1910.

### J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 PIECES TAPESTRY.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, opposite the Government Central Press, in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the firm concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. A. Bernard & Co. of Church Gate Street—12 pieces tapestry, of various colours and designs, 715½ yards.

The pieces will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th March, 1910.

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FOR
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CLAIMS PAID ........................£26,800,000
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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

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ORIENTAL
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GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
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ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

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GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS,
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RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

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NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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RUPEES INTO STERLING.

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FROM
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Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Du Dates.

SECOND EDITION

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

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| Calcutta, | Cawnpore | Newera-Eliya. |
| Bombay, | Tuticorin, | Aden (Camp.) |
| Madras, | Chittagong, | Aden, (Steamer Point) |
| Karachi, | Rangoon, | Zanzibar, |
| Lahore | Mandalay, | Mombasa, |
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| Delhi, | Kandy | Entebbe |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..........................$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund.............................£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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J. & R. TENNENT'S
PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon haying the original Brand.
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SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER
NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
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## BANKS.

### THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital............... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital .................... " 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ........................ " 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ................................................£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND........................................£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.......£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Medan Deli (Sumatra) | Foochow |
| Bombay | Singapore | Saigon |
| Karachi | Klang (F. M. States.) | Seremban (F. M. States.) |
| Calcutta | Kwala Lumpor (Do.) | |
| Madras | Bangkok | Shanghai |
| Rangoon | Batavia | Tientsin |
| Colombo | Sourabaya | Hankow |
| Penang | Manilla | Yokohama |
| Thaiping (Perak) | Cebu (Philippines) | Kobe |
| Ipoh (Perak). | Hongkong | New York |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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J. GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES :
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
RS. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

| | Subscription. Rate. | Discount Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... | Rs. 25 0 | Rs. 20 0 |
| Half-yearly ... | " 13 12 | " 11 0 |
| Quarterly ... | " 7 8 | " 6 0 |
| Monthly ... | " 2 8 | " 2 0 |
| MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS. | | |
| Yearly ... | Rs. 37 8 | Rs. 30 0 |
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| Quarterly ... | " 10 10 | " 8 8 |
| Monthly ... | " 3 12 | " 3 0 |

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* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines ... | ... Re. 1-0 |
| Each succeeding line ... ... | ... " 0-8 |

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Insertion ... ... | Rs. 6-0 | Per Inch. |
| Second Insertion ... | " 3-3 | do. |
| Third Insertion ... ... | " 3-0 | do. |
| Fourth Insertion ... | " 2-8 | do. |
| Fifth and upwards ... | " 2-0 | do. |
| Minimum charge ... | " 6-0 | do. |

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

| | Town. | Post. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... ... ... | Rs. 12 | Rs 15 |
| Half-yearly... ... ... | " 7 | " 8 |
| Quarterly ... ... ... | " 4 | " 5 |

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## DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, MARCH 28.

### SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday, 26th March :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat ... ... ... | 9,713 cwts |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 21,270 ,, |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 12,850 ,, |
| Gingellyseed ... ... | 13,891 ,, |
| Poppyseed... ... ... | 43 ,, |
| Groundnuts ... ... | 4,322 ,, |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 6,436 ,, |
| Rice ... ... ... | 25,458 ,, |
| Myrabollams ... ... | 8,354 ,, |
| Cottonseed... ... ... | 15,430 ,, |
| Mowraseed... ... ... | 48 ,, |
| Gram ... ... ... | 3,513 ,, |
| Joowar ... ... ... | 248 ,, |
| Maize ... ... ... | 523 ,, |

### COTTON.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 26th March :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Khandesh ... ... ... | 1,094 Bales. |
| Central India... ... ... | 1,789 ,, |
| Barsi and Nagar ... ... | 1,457 ,, |
| Berar ... ... ... | 1,909 ,, |
| Central Provinces ... ... | 1,441 ,, |
| Oomras... ... ... | 7,890 ,, |
| Dholera ... ... ... | 605 ,, |
| Broach... ... ... | 9,045 ,, |
| Coompta and Dharwar ... | 2,196 ,, |
| Westerns ... ... ... | ... |
| Bengals (N W. P.) ... ... | 732 ,, |
| Bengals (Rajputana) ... ... | 1,097 ,, |
| Persia ... ... ... | ... |
| Sind ... ... ... | 111 ,, |
| American ... ... ... | ... |
| Total ... | 21,640 Bales. |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 24th & 25th March, 1910.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway ...... | 61 | 71,619 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway. | 39 | 44,095 |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 22nd Mar., 1910, as compared with the statement of 15th Mar., 1910:—

| LIABILITIES. | Mar. 15. Rs. | a. | p. | Mar. 22. Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up. | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund... | 1,70,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,70,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c ........... | 1,77,76,996 | 14 | 4 | 1,92,40,915 | 6 | 5 |
| Other Deposits, &c ............ | 16,61,65,481 | 6 | 5 | 16,64,21,120 | 8 | 6 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c............... | 7,60,977 | 3 | 10 | 28,65,889 | 5 | 6 |
| Sundries ........ | 13,52,747 | 4 | 10 | 13,90,454 | 4 | 10 |
| Rs .. | 22,30,56,202 | 13 | 5 | 22,69,18,409 | 9 | 3 |
| ASSETS. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
| Govt. Securities | 3,13,70,712 | 0 | 0 | 3,10,06,948 | 0 | 0 |
| other authorized Investments ... | 1,02,57,241 | 0 | 0 | 1,01,56,966 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities | 4,77,77,676 | 9 | 4 | 4,92,96,754 | 1 | 9 |
| Accounts of Credit on do ... | 4,74,33,064 | 11 | 8 | 4,67,51,082 | 8 | 7 |
| Bills discounted, &c ........... | 2,90,65,834 | 3 | 0 | 2,97,45,554 | 7 | 5 |
| Balances with other Banks ... | 33,03,515 | 4 | 7 | 30,79,284 | 6 | 0 |
| Bullion ......... | ...... | | | ...... | | |
| Dead Stock...... | 21,74,010 | 8 | 5 | 21,81,043 | 8 | 7 |
| Stamps ......... | 15,153 | 14 | 11 | 14,476 | 14 | 10 |
| Sundries ......... | 1,93,640 | 15 | 9 | 1,80,685 | 13 | 0 |
| | 17,15,95,849 | 3 | 8 | 17,24,12,795 | 12 | 2 |
| Cash, &c., at... Head Office.. | 5,14,60,353 | 9 | 9 | 5,45,05,613 | 13 | 1 |
| Cash, &c., at... Branches ...... | | | | | | |
| | 22,30,56,202 | 13 | 5 | 22,69,18,409 | 9 | 3 |

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Balance at Head Office ............... | 1,42,824 | Increase. |
| Government Balance at Branches ............... | 13,21,094 | Do. |
| Other Deposits ............ | 2,55,639 | Do. |
| Post Bills...................... | 21,04,912 | Do. |
| ASSETS | | |
| Bank's Investments ...... | 4 64,039 | Decrease. |
| Loans ........................ | 15 19,078 | Increase. |
| Accounts of Credit......... | 6,81,982 | Decrease. |
| Mercantile Bills ........... | 6,7 ,720 | Increase. |
| Cash at Head Office ...... | 31,65,507 | Do. |
| Cash at Branches ......... | 1,20,246 | Decrease. |

Percentage 28·69.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 29th March.

298—Detail for the week ending 2nd proximo.

To-day Tuesday 29th instant—Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8 p m (S T).

Wednesday 30th instant—"G" Coy Parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

299—Parade—Parade will be held daily on the Oval at 6-30 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) for all Volunteers who have not yet made themselves extra efficients. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

300—Prize Distribution—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on the 31st inst, at 9.15 p m. H E the Governor, Honorary Colonel of the Corps, has kindly consented to present the prizes.

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Vol Rifles who attend in Uniform. Invitation for friends can be obtained on application to Head-Quarters.

Dress—Officers—Mess Dress—White.

N-C—Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Caps.

301—Arms—All rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. All ranks are reminded that all arms returned before 12 noon on the 30th inst will count towards the Bayley Challenge Cup.

302.—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on Wednesday the 30th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m. and at Santa Cruz on Wednesday the 30th instant. Should any Volunteer notify Head-Quarters that they wish to go. Train leaves Colaba at 6-5 a.m. Members are reminded that there will be no Class Firing on the 31st instant.

303.—Guard of Honor – Members desirous of forming part of the Guard of Honour to H. E. the Governor at the Prize Distribution on the 31st instant should submit their names to the Officers Commanding Cos or their Cr. Sergeants.

304.—Course in Supply or Transport Duties—Volunteers who would be willing to undergo a course in Supply or Transport Duties with a view to employment I War are requested to send in their names to the Adjutant by the 4th April 1910 stating which course they are willing to take up. The Transport course would last for about a fortnight and would be held at Poona.

The Supply course would be held at the Sapply Depot (near the Brigade Office) Bombay for about an hour between 9 and 11 a.m. daily, (holidays excepted) and would last about a fortnight.

If held both courses would probably take place during the ensuing hot weather.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

Make your own Cigarette AG CIGARETTE PAPER It is twice as good
BEST and PUREST
LARGEST SALE IN GT BRITAIN

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

### POONA.

DEATH.

KNATCHBULL—March 25, at Poona, Winifred, dearly loved wife of Major R. N. Knatchbull, the Leicester Regiment.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CLARKE—March 22, at Simla, the wife of Captain H Clarke, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CROFTON—GEARING—March 17, at St Peters, Church, Nowgong, C I, by the Rev L B Marris Chaplain of Jhansi, Charles D'Arcy Crofton, I C S, second son of the late Lt-General James Crofton. R E, to Mary Helen Elizabeth, eldest daughter of H G Gearing, Esq, of The Hill Coonoor, Nilgris.

DEATH.

BURN—March 18, at Delhi, of blackwater fever, Pau Eves, Manager of the "Morning Post" of India.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mr. D. N. Patel's Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6-15 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Novelty Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8-15 and 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

MAXIM: "That may happen in a moment which may not occur again in a hundred years."—Italian Proverb.

LECTURE.—Professor C. M. Remey, of George Washington University, will deliver a lecture on the "Bahai Movement" at the Elphinstone College at 3-45 p.m. to-day.

THE TATA BROTHERS.—We learn that Sir Dorabji J. Tata is a passenger for Europe by the mail steamer leaving Bombay towards the end of April or the beginning of May next. His brother Mr. Rutton J. Tata leaves Bombay by the third mail steamer next month.

CUTCHI LOHANA MUNIFICENCE.—At the performance of the third day's formal obsequies in connection with the death of Bai Luxmibai, wife of Mr. Chanabhoy Peraj, which took place on Sunday, a sum of Rs. 18,500 was contributed for charitable and benevolent purposes.

BICYCLE ACCIDENT.—Muttoo Khoma, a religious mendicant, aged about eighteen years, hired a bicycle on Sunday and was practising on it on the Sandhurst Road at about 5 p.m. In attempting to turn round he ran into a shigram belonging to a Mahomedan and was knocked down. This frightened the horse which bolted and one of the wheels of the shigram passed over Muttoo. He was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital where he was detained for treatment.

EXAMINERS FOR THE L. M. AND S. DEGREE.—The following gentlemen have been appointed examiners for the final examination for the L. M. and S. degree of the Bombay University:—For Medicine, Dr. Row and Dr. Gordon Tucker; for Surgery, Dr. Evans and Dr. H. N. Anklesaria; for Medical Jurisprudence, Dr. Sorab Nariman and Dr Bhicaji Ghaswalla; and for Midwifery, Dr. Dimmock. and Dr. Ruttonshah Jemulji Nariman.

MR. D. N. PATEL'S LECTURE.—A lecture under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), to-day by Mr. Dhanjibhai Navroji Patel, G.B.V.C. The topic selected for the evening is "Garbas (Gujarati Ballads), their origin and a brief survey of their past and present state." The lecture will be illustrated with vocal and instrumental demonstrations, and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Delta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., to-morrow the 30th instant. Parcel mail for China closes at the New G. P. O. at 8 a.m. the same day.—Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s.s. "Uganda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 2nd April. A supplemental mail will also be closed at the G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 3rd April.

DEPARTURE OF H. H. THE AGA KHAN FOR EUROPE.—His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, G. C. I. E., the Aga Khan, was a passenger to Europe by the last English mail steamer. He arrived at the Apollo Bunder about 10 a.m., and received the enthusiastic ovation of many hundreds of his followers, who had assembled from a much earlier hour, and for whom little "creature comforts" in the shape of tea, coffee, pastry, etc., were provided at the Bunder. The steam launch "Rene" was kept ready for His Highness, in which he left for the mail boat.

LORD REAY LECTURES.—Dr. J. Alban D'Souza delivered on Saturday last his first lecture on "Tissue changes in Malaria" in connection with the Lord Reay lectures at the Petit Laboratory, Grant Medical College, Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Childe presiding. The lecturer gave a very interesting and instructive account of the various pathological changes in the blood and in the liver caused by malarial disease. Magic lantern pictures were shown during the lecture to illustrate graphically the various changes. The lecture was well-attended, amongst those present being the staff and students of the Grant Medical College and many of the leading medical practitioners of Bombay.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Mr. G. F. Chalk. Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital touching the death of a Hindu girl named Kachrabai (9). The deceased while passing along Masjid Bunder Road fell between a hack victoria and a bullock cart and was injured. She was picked up and removed to the hospital where she died last night. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. At the Morgue, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Rama Bhau, a Hindu aged about 35 years. After having drunk toddy, the deceased jumped into a quarry hole to bathe. His body floated above the surface of the water on Sunday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from drowning.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB—By kind permission of Lieut -Col. S. J. Sarjant V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Giojoso | Hume |
| Overture | Poet and Peasant | Suppe |
| Serenade | In this hour of Softened Splendour | Pinsuti |
| Selection | Our Miss Gibbs | Monckton |
| Valse | Ciribiribin | Bucalossi |
| Spanish Serenade | La Paloma | Yradier |
| Selection | Gaiety Echoes | Caryll and Monckton |
| Trot | De Cavalerie | Rubinstein |

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc, sell it.

## THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

### Proceedings in Calcutta.

ON Friday last we stated that the accuracy of our report of an application disposed of by Mr. Justice Fletcher in Calcutta had been challenged. It transpires that Messrs Orr, Dignam and Co., Solicitors of Calcutta, sent us the telegram referred to and a letter, received from them yesterday, indicates the inaccuracies which we much regret. Messrs. Orr, Dignam and Co. write to us:—

"As there appears to be considerable misapprehension in certain quarters regarding the terms of the order lately made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fletcher directing a change of Liquidators of the Bank, our clients Messrs. Meugens, King and Simson desire that the salient facts should be properly presented, and this we now proceed to do without of course offering any comment on the merits of the case which has yet to be investigated in the law Courts.

1. The Liquidators on discovering apparent irregularities in certain transactions of the Bank, recently applied to the Calcutta High Court for an enquiry, and directions with regard to the recovery from the Bank's Directors of a sum of Rs. 14,000 alleged to have been improperly voted to the Chief Manager.

2. Thereupon a counter petition was presented by one of the shareholders (a son of one of the Directors) and one creditor alleging that, upon the facts stated in our clients own petition, our clients' firm, when acting as the Bank's Auditors, had themselves been guilty of a dereliction of duty in not having discovered or in not having brought to the notice of shareholders the irregularities complained of and on these grounds these parties applied for the removal of the present Liquidators and for a stay of the proceedings against the Directors.

3. After declaring that upon the facts before him he found nothing to impugn the honesty of good faith of the Auditors, and without deciding that the charge of negligence or dereliction of duty had been established against the Auditors, the learned Judge held that our clients as the Auditors must be joined as Respondents in the proceedings along with the Directors and (it being obvious that Messrs. Meugens, King & Simson could not as Liquidators proceed against themselves as Auditors), the learned Judge directed that the present Liquidators be removed from office and a new Liquidator be appointed, and further directed that until the appointment of some other fit and proper person, Messrs. Meugens King & Simson were to continue as Liquidators, adding that the new Liquidator was to be at liberty to employ Messrs. Meugens King & Simson as Chartered Accountants to carry on the liquidation.

Thus the removal of our clients from the office of Liquidators was due entirely to a question of conflicting interests, and there has never been any suggestion that our clients have been guilty of any impropriety in their conduct of the liquidation."

Below we reproduce the report of the case as published in the "Statesman":—

COMMERCIAL BANK FAILURE.

INQUIRY GRANTED.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

At the High Court on Friday the 18th application was made before Mr. Justice Fletcher sitting on the Original Side in the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882 and in the matter of the Commercial Bank of India, Ld., in liquidation.

Mr. W. H. Knight and Mr. Buckland appeared on behalf of Messrs. Mr. M. R. Mehta and Frank Currie, two of the creditors and shareholders of the Commercial Bank of India, Ld., in liquidation, and prayed for an enquiry under section 214 of the Indian Companies Act and for a decree against Messrs. Edward Earl Meugens, Gordon Percival Neison and Herbert Walford Hales for such sums as the court may hold them liable for, for an order removing the firm of Meugens, King and Simson from their position of liquidators, for an order restraining the liquidators from instituting certain proceedings, and for costs, etc.

Mr. A. Chaudhuri and Mr. Zorab represented the Liquidators.

THE LIQUIDATORS.

The petition upon which Mr. Knight moved for the removal of the Liquidators charged them with being guilty of negligence, breach of duty, and misfeasance in relation to the Bank, inasmuch as they did not disclose in their audit to the shareholders the fact of the purchase of the own shares with the company's own shares with the money by Mr. Reginald Murray, although such fact was well known to them; and also that they did not disclose to the shareholders the fact that the directors in December 1904 had passed a resolution granting the sum of Rs. 14,000 to Mr. Murray, the Managing Director of the Bank, as a special emolument whereby the loss accruing on the purchase of such shares was met by transfer entries, which the auditors knew, or but for their negligence should have known; and that they were jointly and severally liable to the company to the extent of Rs. 14,000 with interest thereon from the date of such misfeasance, breach of duty or neglect. On these grounds the applicants asked the court to deprive Messrs. Meugens, King and Simson of their position as liquidators, inasmuch as their duties as such would conflict with their own laibility as contributors.

Mr. Knight referred to the various affidavits put in by both sides and pointed out that in their report auditors had certified that they had examined the securities held and found them in order on 24th August 1904. At the same time they were writing that the position of the Bank was such that if they disclosed what they knew to the shareholders the Bank would have to close their doors. They made wholly misleading entry in the balance sheet and certified it as correct. Mr. Norton and Mr. Mehta, two of the Directors, swore that they were completely misled and that they relied on the good faith of the auditors.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: If this suspense account is true there can be no doubt that this Company was for a long time carrying on what is known as 'rigging the market."

Mr. Knight said it might be that the auditors acted honestly and made a mistake in not bringing the facts to the notice of the shareholders. It was also perfectly consistent with this, that they entirely mistook their position. They were ill advised in going out as the shearers and returning shorn.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: This case opens out the large question, whether the directors were not paying dividends out of the capital.

In reply to a question from the court Mr. Knight said his client was an outside creditor as well as a shareholder, and it might make a great deal of difference to him as he was a contributor. If the creditors were not paid the contributors would have to pay.

THE ASSETS.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: How much of the assets is still undistributed?

Mr. Knight: About four lakhs. There is little chance of the shareholders getting anything back. Even if the creditors get 16 annas to the rupee the shareholders will probably not get anything.

Mr. Chaudhuri: The preference shareholders, may get their money in full, but I do not think there is much chance of the others getting anything.

Mr. Chaudhuri submitted that the auditors had not misrepresented the position and that they had insisted upon reducing the capital by 20 lakhs, thus saving 20 lakhs to the shareholders. The auditors stated clearly that no dividends ought to be paid.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: Why have not the liquidators applied to make the directors refund the dividends?

Mr. Chaudhuri said this raised another difficult question. They had not sufficient materials before them. The matter required greater and closer scrutiny. He submitted there was nothing done by them from which dishonesty could be imputed to them. A guarantee had been taken. It was looked upon as a debt by one of the directors. It had been done for some years prior. They took this guarantee for six months till the next audit and said that the matter must be put right otherwise they would have to report.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: It seems to me that it is a much more serious matter. This is a public company publicly advertising and inviting the public to deposit money with them. It is material for the shareholders and every one else to know whether the price of the shares in the market is a bona fide price or an artificial price manufactured by the directors, because the stability of the Company depends upon what the shares are in the open market, and if the auditors knowing that do not report it, is it not a breach of duty? When do the share transactions close?

Mr. Knight stated that the last purchase was on the 7th December 1903.

Mr. Chaudhuri said this was no longer the Bank's account. It was the directors' special account. The shares belonged to them. They were buying and selling and paying small sums of money in reduction of their debt. There was plenty of security for the four or five directors. The view that was taken was that the directors had taken over the responsibility themselves. The money was due by them to the Bank, and the auditors looked upon it as a debt due by the directors. There was want of bona fides in this application. The liquidators did not desire to remain for one moment, and were ready to resign. There was no doubt that they acted in perfect good faith.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: There is no charge of dishonesty against them, but the question is whether they are not liable having given this certificate in this form. If they are they must institute proceedings against themselves. It may be that there is a larger liability I don't say against Meugens, King and Simson, but against the other directors. It may be found that they have paid large sums of dividend out of capital. It seems to me that the liquidators ought to bring much more serious charges against the directors.

Mr. Chaudhuri: They are contemplating that.

Mr. Knight then addressed the court in reply.

Mr. Justice Fletcher, in delivering judgment said: Some time ago the liquidators brought before the court a "prima facie" case which they said arose in the papers, books and documents of the banks, showing or alleging to show that the directors and officers who had management of the Bank had been concerned in misfeasance or breach of trust towards the company by traffic in the shares of the Bank, and that a sum of Rs. 14,000, which was the ultimate loss incurred upon such dealings with the Company's shares had by a special resolution of the Board of Directors been made good to the Chief Manager. That of course is obviously a proper case for the liquidators to bring before the court.

AUDITORS' DUTY.

Now an application is made by a contributor and creditor asking that these three gentlemen should be removed from their position as liquidators on the ground that as officers of the Bank they had been concerned in the passing of the accounts which contained the sum improperly paid, and that they had laid before the shareholders their report as auditors, which did not refer to this matter at all. The present company is not regulated by the regulations set out on schedule A of the Companies Act, but are regulated by a special memorandum and Articles of Association. The duties and powers of the auditors are contained in Articles 120, 121, and 122. Under Article 120 the auditors' duties are to examine the balance sheet with the books of accounts and vouchers relating thereto. Under Section 121 they have, for the purposes of making such examination, access to all books, documents and papers belonging to the Banks. Under Section 122 the duty is cast upon the auditors of making a report to the shareholders upon the balance sheet and accounts, and in case they call for any explanation or information from the directors or other officers of the Bank, the auditors shall state in such report whether such explanation or information has or has not been given and whether the same are satisfactory.

These were the terms upon which the auditors were appointed, and these are the terms upon which they accepted office first to examine the balance sheet and accounts to be laid before the Company in general meeting, with the books, papers, and vouchers, and then to call for explanation or information, and make a statement as provided for in Article 122 in the report that they lay before the shareholders and Company in general meeting.

Now, in the present case it is advisable to say very little. The case made against the auditors is that when they succeeded in 1903 the firm of Lovelock and Lewes they became aware that there had been irregular dealings by the directors or officers of the Company or some of them, and that they called for information which was or was not satisfactory. It is not disputed by Mr. Chaudhuri that they did not in their report give any specific statements whether the explanation or information which were given to them by the directors or other officers were satisfactory. If Mr. Knight's contention is right it was the immediate duty of the auditors, but whether it is so or not, it is obviously impossible to decide at present.

THE CASE AGAINST THE AUDITORS.

Under the circumstances one has to consider whether this is a prima facie "case which ought to be made against the firm as officers of the Company. There is also the fact that the minute book and transfer voucher apparently show that the payment complained of in the petition presented against the directors was made pursuant to a resolution of some of the directors, and if the auditors had performed their duty (I don't say that they did or did not perform it) under Article 120 of the Articles of Association of the Company, by examining the balance sheet with the Bank's accounts and vouchers relating thereto, they would have seen the transfer voucher, transferring the sum of Rs. 14,000 to the credit of Mr. Reginald Murray, and then transferring it to extinguish the special liability of the directors. Prima facie it ought to have been discovered by the auditors upon making their half-yearly audit. It seems to me that in this case there is sufficient to show that a charge may be brought against Messrs. Meugens, King and Simson, as officers of the Company, under Section 214 of the Indian Companies Act for breach of duty towards the Company by not having fully performed the duties cast upon them by law in Articles 120, 121 and 122 of the Companies Articles of Association, and that couple with the fact that in such proceedings they may be (I don't say they are) held to be joint tort feasers with the officers of the company against whom proceedings are pending, and in which, if the present proceedings against the officers of the Bank are concluded, without having the liquidators, Messrs. Meugens, King and Simson brought in the record as responsible, the directors and officers of the Bank would have no right to contribution against the auditors.

It seems to me more equitable that the auditors should stand in with the other officers of the Bank to bear their share of the liability if any. It is not necessary to refer to any case in support of the statement; in such a case all the officers of the Company are joint tort feasers.

Under the circumstances I think that the present liquidators ought not to continue in their present position. Therefore I make an order for their removal, and I refer the matter to the Registrar to appoint some other fit and proper gentlemen as liquidators of the Company.

Mr. Chaudhuri: I understand your Lordship to say that there is nothing against the honesty of Messrs. Meugens, King and Simson.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: So far as I have seen from the papers before me there is nothing to suggest that they or any member of the firm have been guilty of any dishonesty in the transaction.

Mr. Chaudhuri: I stated to your Lordship that the liquidators are prepared to resign.

Mr Justice Fletcher: I cannot allow them to resign. They must continue until someone else is appointed. I will give them the cost of this application one of the assets of the Company.

As regards the cost of Mr. Knight's clients, his Lordship said he could not deprive persons of their costs who had successfully ousted the liquidators. The liquidators would pay the applicant's costs, and reimburse themselves out of the assets. So far as the remainder of Mr. Knight's application was concerned, it was adjourned.

The other case out of which this application arose, was then formally called on and adjourned. Mr. Bagram appeared for Mr. R. D. Mehta, Messrs. Knight and Buckland for Mr. Eardly Norton and Mr. Stokes for Mr. Reginald Murray. The other side were represented by Mr. A. Chaudhuri and Mr. Zorab.

## EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

ANOTHER splendid programme was put before the public last night and judging by the crowded houses at each performance was a complete success.

The comics were exceedingly amusing Max Linder causing roars of laughter in his funny sketch, "Servants and Masters." A unique film is the funeral procession of the Prince of Ito, whose murderer has just been executed. The coloured picture of the Dago Pagodas of Rangoon is very interesting, where you see the interior and exterior of these noted buildings. There is a thrilling film entitled "The Two Sergeants" in which is depicted an officer's jealousy. After falling in love with the sergeant's sweetheart he tries to get him executed by a judicial error, but eventually is found out, taken before the commander and degraded. "The Gas Inspector" is one of the best and most laughable sketches that has been shown recently.

## HIGH COURT.—MARCH 29.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

384-08 Malvi H M and K Pakarmall Musadilal a firm vs Jankidas Dinamal.
1054-08 Jehangir G and B Manibai widow vs Thacker Madhowji Devchand
947-09 Bicknell M and R Keshrimal Hujarimal vs Kunjbihari Kavi Narayen and others Captain and V
1144-09 Wadia G and Co Maneckial Gordhandas vs Bhagwandas Jamnadas Nurseydas Madhowji K and C
1164-09 Captain and V R D Sethna vs Harivalab Bechirdas Little and Co.
7-10 In Person Badri Prasad Tikaram vs Mohunlal Govindram Halvayee.
23-10 Jehangir M and S Abdul Hoosein Abdool Karim vs R N Bhavha In person
74-10 Thakurdas and Co Bai Jembabai and another vs Chintaman Raghunath Joshi and others Jehangir M and S.
127-10 Shamrao M and H Mathuradas Keshamji and Co the firm vs Ranchordas Jivraj.
132-10 Thakurdas and Co Premchand Roychand and Sons a firm vs Nagindas Vallabhdas
135-10 Mulla and M Maganlal Purbhudas the firm vs Ishwardas Mayachand
163-10 Thakurdas and Co Dharamsay Bhawanji vs Dayal Mowji.
166-10 Khunderao L and M Dhama Lakhma and others vs Karsondas Nasha Shroff D & D
172 10 Tyabji D and Co Bhagwandas Parashram a firm vs Motiram Gangadas.
176-10 Kanga and P A Mortiz vs Hariram Satidan
178-10 Malvi H M and R Messrs Babulal Devkinand a firm vs Jagalkishore Jeevanram and another.
185-10 Crawford B and Co The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd vs Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal.
210-10 P N Billimoria R E Shroff vs J J Dubash
213-10 Payne and Co Shavaksha R Bomonji vs Hugh Hograth and Sons a firm.
217-10 Shroff D and D Mahomed Hussein Dehdnety vs Haji Mahomed Reza Debdusty and others Kanga and S.
222-10 Mirza M and M Ismail Abdul Kadur Sikandar vs Pinjarier Haji Jusuf.
223-10 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Bai Jainabai Payne and Co.

For Decree Absolute.

534-09 Payne and Co Charles Harold Crole Rees vs Manilea Lucy Mary Crole Rees.

Long Causes.

667-05 Mehta and D Hoorbai widow vs Aishabai widow and others M R Vakil. Part heard.
584-06 Payne and Co Fatmabai widow vs Bawa Miya bin Pir Bawa Miya—Mulla and M.

Commercial Cause.

18-10 Crawford B and Co The Bombay Motor Car Co Ltd vs Flora Sassoon Captain and V.
1056-09 E F Nicholson The Secretary of State for India in Council vs Bai Hamabai F Petit Pestonji R K and Co.
975-08 E F Nicholson The Secretary of State for India in Council vs Moosa Haji Hussain and others Bhaishanker K and G.
456-09 Dikshit D and S Hiralal Harprasad and another vs Bai Nangi widow and others Khunderao L and M.
1123-09 Captain and V Ayeshabai vs A Mehta Gandhi Thakerdas and Co.
174 06 Masookhlal J and H Premcoribai widow vs Goculdas Kursandas and others Madhowji Kal Mansookhlal J and H.
175-06 Mansookhlal J and H Kalanabi vs Goculdas Karsandas and others Madhowji Kal Mansookhlal J and H.
1071-00 Jamshedji R and D Abdool Hoosain Moosaji Poonawalla vs Snapoorji Khershedji Mistry Mulla and M.
1095-02 Smetham B and Co Shridat Doorad Kulkerni and others vs the General Assurance Society Ltd of Ajmere and C Jehangir M and S.
1145-09 In person, Manilal Tricumdas vs Dayal Mulji and others, Khunderao L and M
793-30 Payne and Co Greaves Cotton and Co vs Vithaldas Mancharam and others. Madhowji K and C and Mirza M and M.
689-07 Motichand and D Sakalchand Amarchand the firm vs Premchand Dharamchand and others.
121-08 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Hardatrai Rampurtab and others the firm Kanga and P
465-08 Tyabji D and Co Rai Bahadur Shrikissondas Narondas vs Uttamchand Hushiarmull M B Chothia.
54-07 Shamrao M and H V D Binalker vs Callian das Ramji and another Daphtary F and D.
400-08 Malvi H M and R Gujanand Atmaram Jeyker vs The Germains Marine Ins Co Ltd. and another.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

Chamber Matter for Argument as to costs in Court.

In re Indian Company's Act of 1882 Bhaishanker K and G in re Luckmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Co, Ltd, vs J Sanders Slater officiating Liquidator and Gordhandas Khatao Resident Little and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

913-08 Daphtary F D G D Pereira vs P P Pereira and another S A Tyabji and N B Vakil.
920-09 Payne and Co Haji Ahmed Hassan vs Dayabhai Chottalal Vakil and another Ardeshir H D and Co.
976-09 Bhaishanker K and G V P Vaidya vs The London and Lancashire Ass Co and others Craigie B and Co and Madhowji K and Co
37-08 Mulla and M Mahomed Ebrahim bin Shaikhoo Miya Koor vs Messrs Roger and Rock Daphtary F and D.
802-05 Pestonji R K and Co, Bai Jeewanbai widow vs Manordas Lukhmondas and others, Shamrao M and H, Dikshit D and S, and Smetham B and Co.
210-08 Matubhai J and M, Jamnadas Lalji vs Bhimji Megbji and others, Jehangir and S and Mulji and K.
996-08 Shamrao M and H, Bai Navalbai vs Nagar das Bhagwandas, Matubhai J and M.
371-09 Payne and Co, Manilal Nagindas vs Sarupchand Lakhmichand, Jamsetji R and D and Daphtary F and D.
780-09 Captain and V Ramzan Ali Goolam Hussein vs Ismailbhoy Shivji and others Matubhai J and M and Ardesir H D & Co.
836-08 Pestonji R K and Co. Anna Regina Zuzart and others vs Anton E D Bragnea and others Ardeshir H D and Co.
22-09 Daphtary F and D Anton John For and another vs Thereza Golsalves widow and another—Smetham B and Co.
372-08 Mulla and M Burhamji Miya Goolamhoosein and others vs Abdul Rahem Shaikh Malan Karim and others Ardeshir H D and Co and C P D'Cunnah.
558-05 Kunderao L and M Runchordas Tribhowandas vs Shridhar K Kothavle and others—Shroff D and D.
630-04 In Person Valibhoy J Datoo vs Bundally Shivji and others Edgelow G W and Co.
526-06 Edgelow G W and Co. Bundally Shivji vs Valibhoy Ismailbhoy and another in person
979-09 Raghawaya B and N Navivahu alias Gungabai widow vs Shamkuvervahoo widow and another Shamrao M and S

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Subject to Withdrawal.

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

527-09 Little and Co. Treacher and Co, Ltd, vs Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy Bicknell M and R.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suit 1709 Wadia G and Co B N Vatcha Ghandy vs S A Watcha Ghandy Shroff D and D.

Long Causes.

72-10 Thakurdas and Co Fatmabai vs Mohrambai widow and others Khunderao L and M and Smetham B and Co.
276-09 Mulla and M Aishabai vs Haji Umar Haji Adam—Lisle and Co and Matubhai J and M.
502-07 Smetham B and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Dayabhai Tapidas and others Raghavayya S and N and Edgelow G W and Co.
1000-09 Captain and V Nagardas Dalchrazi a firm vs Chunilal Pitamber Motichand and D.
994-09 Captain and V R O Sethna vs Gover Nagji and Co a firm Malvi H M and R.
111-09 Tyabji D and Co Abdul Rahman Kurudin vs Hajanbibi widow and others Crawford B and Co Little and Co.
509-09 Captain and V Nawab Mirza Faig Ali Kan valad Mirza Laheb Ali Kan vs Pestonji M Heerasr Shamrao M and H.
650-03 Bhaishanker K and G The Hope Mill Ltd vs Sir Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney Baronet Mulla and Mulla.
570-08 Sabnis and G Mahomed Hussein Barbaray vs Aishabibi widow and others F F Povri Captain and V and Shamrao and M and H
332-02 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Fardoonji Ardeshir Cursetji Fardoonji another Unwalla and Co.
365-08 Daphtary F and D J Sardarmal the firm vs H O Coates and another In person,
158-10 Captain and V Nagardas Dalcharam a firm vs Chunilal Pitamber Jamsetji R and D.
907-08 Mulla and M A B Cursundas and Co a firm vs Lalbhai Mohunlal and others Tyabji D and Co and Edgelow G W and Co.
620-08 Ardesher H D and Co Dady Limji Batliboi vs Shirinbai widow Wadia G and Co.
392-09 Tyabji D and Co R D Sethna vs The National Bank of India Ltd and another Little and Co.
562-09 The A Ghandy Brichmohundas Balinam and others vs The New Moffussal Co Ltd and another Crawford and Co.
259-09 Madhowji K and C Motivala vs Goculdas Damodar and another Jamsetji R and D
1074-09 Raghavayya B and N Bhimaobai widow vs Govindji Vesram Wadia G and Co.
556-09 Chimis M and M V Ranchordas vs Bai Jamnabai widow Raghavabya B and N

(Before the PROTHONOTARY) in his Office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

Pauper Petition No. 110 in Person K R Mistry vs H N Pochkhanawalla.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 28.

The depression in North-West India has given nearly a general precipitation in the extreme north and passing eastward. The rainfall has been widespread in Assam and local in North-Eastern Bengal. The principal amounts have been: Sibsagar, two inches; Dibrugarh, three-quarters; Dhubri, one and a half: Darjeeling, Murree and Srinagar, one; Minimarg, four; Rawalpindi, a half.

Forecast:—Precipitation in Kashmir and the West Himalayas; thundershowers in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 28th March, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Rawalpindi reports 0·61" of rain. Cloud has increased and skies are now heavily clouded in the north-east. Humidity is either equal to or above the average. Maximum temperature has fallen and is in defect in the extreme north, but has risen and is in excess in the south-east; minimum temperature has also risen and is in large excess everywhere except in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Light cloud has appeared in the southern half; but skies remain clear over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual and while the day temperature is normal, night temperature has risen and is in excess in the western half.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have cleared in Upper Sind, but moderate cloud persists elsewhere. The air is damper in Sind and south Rajputana, while it contains the average amount of moisture in other places. Maximum temperature is in large excess everywhere except in Lower Sind; the minimum is also high in Upper Sind and the adjacent parts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies remain lightly clouded in Cutch and Kathiawar. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Temperature during day has risen and is in large excess in Kathiawar and north Gujarat, the greatest excess being 10° at Veraval; while during night it is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Light or moderate cloud has appeared in the north-west. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies continue moderately clouded in the South Konkan. Humidity has increased slightly but is generally about normal. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hydrabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in large defect at most places. Day temperature is in excess in the North Bombay Deccan and North Hydrabad: night temperature is also high in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The depression over Upper Sind has depended slightly and affects the weather to the North of latitude 26°. Cloud has increased and local showers are likely in the North.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

## NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE programme set for this week drew crowded houses on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, and is bound to continue drawing such houses, looking to its great excellence. It opens with an item entitled "Truant," which is an extremely funny film. The star film is the "Legend of Orpheus," which was much appreciated by the audience. The other interesting items are the "Dagon Pagodas," "The Ghost," "The Lourdes," (The Grotto of Holy Miracles) and "Farming in Canada." The programme ends with "Country Servants", a screamingly funny picture, which sends the audience home roaring with laughter. It is an excellent programme well-worth seeing.

## RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 5th March.

| | Miles Open. | Total for the week. | Earnings for previous week | Total to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approx earnings for week ending 5th Mar. 1910. | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry. Sec c | 1606·65 | 1564317 | 12100619 | 13664936 |
| I. M. Ry System d | 1178·04 | 290033 | 2250136 | 2540169 |
| A. D. C. Ry...... | 125·66 | 27486 | 216742 | 244228 |
| Baran Kotah Ry. | 40·29 | 1028 | 12769 | 13797 |
| Total... | 2950·64 | 1882864 | 14580266 | 16463130 a |
| Appro. earnings for corpg. week ending 6th Mar. 1909. | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry. Sec | 1606·53 | 1094950 | 10447586 | 11542536 |
| I. M. Ry System | 1177·95 | 224472 | 1876720 | 2101192 |
| A. D. C. Ry... | 125·66 | 24365 | 196392 | 220757 |
| B. K. Railway | 13·58 | 795 | 1542 | 2337 |
| Total | 2923·72 | 1344582 | 12522240 | 13866822 b |
| Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R. | + 0·12 | + 469367 | + 1653033 | + 2122400 |
| I. M. Ry. | + 0·09 | + 65561 | + 373416 | + 438977 |
| A. D. C. R. | ...... | + 3121 | + 20350 | + 23471 |
| Baran Kotah R. | + 26·71 | + 233 | + 11227 | + 11460 |

a Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st January 1910.
b Corrected with Audited figures upto 28th February 1909.
c Altered from 1606·54 to 1606·65 as per final audited return of traffic for December 1909.
d Altered from 1178·06 to 1178·04 as per (B B Ry) audited return of traffic for December 1909.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere

There's nothing so bad for a cough as coughing. There's nothing so good for a cough as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

When you have a genuine cold or a hard cough, or when there is inflammation in the throat or lungs, then you need

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It is a carefully prepared, accurately compounded medicine for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It contains strong and active ingredients, such as are extensively prescribed by the medical profession. It is the oldest, strongest, and best medicine for coughs and colds you can possibly buy.

Accept no cheap and worthless substitute. Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It contains no narcotic or poison of any kind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
Up-to-date Patent Medicines and Drugs, Military Hair Brushes in leather cases for presentation, &c., Combs, Shaving Mirrors and Brushes, Scented Soaps, Perfumery of well-known English and French makers.
Fancy Stationery, &c., &c., &c.
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Up-country orders, however small, executed promptly.
A trial solicited.
Dr. I. D. W. Gillespie, late of Sir J. J. Hospital and Superintendent, Panchgani, can always be consulted in our premises, at a very moderate fee.
SITARAM BUILDINGS,
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

TIRED,
WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor sleepless nights are passed no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these evidences.

J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P.P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."

M. N. Venkataramier, Pleader from Kulitalai, writes that I feel some good effect from Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Kindly send one more bottle of it, per V. P. P."

Santokhsingh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College Moradabad, writes: "I have tried two bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and have found them very useful. Please send two more bottles of it, per V. P. P."

Please write clearly.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
3 Bottles Rs. 5-8-0. V. P. P. extra.

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No. 154, Juma Masjid, BOMBAY.
Druggist and Chemists.

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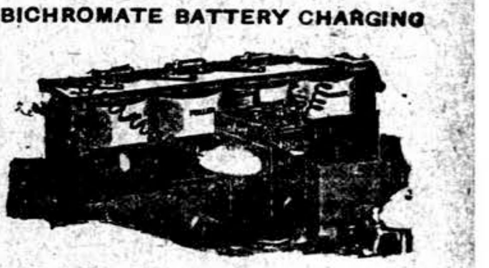

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Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

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Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self Starting Model. Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, [illegible] Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Face, [illegible] Test lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignition and Motor Accessories.

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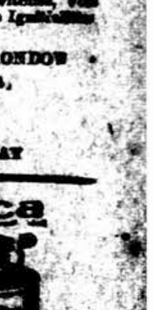

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

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H M S Sphinx...Comdr J Harvey ......Special Service vessel
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr C S Hickman...R I Marine
H M S Fox.........Comdr Hunt...............Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie.........E Stroken.............R I M
H I M S Redbreast..................Shutter ...........R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 28.

| Vessel | Ton. | Captain | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arabia | 4167 | Leigh | P & O S N Co |
| Appledore | 2478 | Jones | W & A Graham & Co |
| Britannia | 1969 | Hales | Bo & H S & Co |
| Blakd | 3806 | Hill | W & A Graham & Co |
| Bulimba | 1607 | Butler | M M & Co |
| Bellucia | 2786 | Kedder |  |
| Birkhall | 2750 | Mackenzie | T Morrison & Co |
| Budrio | 1618 | Collinson | A N Jeewanji |
| Colaba | 3892 | Robertson | M M & Co |
| Coniscliffe | 2485 | Pottinger | W & A Graham & Co |
| Crosby Hall | 2596 | Fraser | K Nixon & Co |
| Damra | 759 | Manley | M M & Co |
| Ellerslie | 2487 | Whitefield | T Morrison & Co |
| Hydra | 821 | Kersebom | F Campbell & Co |
| Harpeake | 2940 | Daniels | W & A Graham & Co |
| Haidari | 1562 | Gray | B & P S N Co |
| Kanzler | 1864 | Ulrich | A Strandis & Co |
| Kybfels | 3158 | Strycher | W & A Graham & Co |
| King Howell | 2821 | Davies | T Morrison & Co |
| Lord Cromer | 2353 | Vermillen | Captain |
| Lord Kelvin | 2158 | Naby | W & A Graham & Co |
| Landaura | 2157 | Peck | M M & Co |
| Linga | 951 | Rothwell | M M & Co |
| Lindon Hall | 2540 | Tullock | T Morrison & Co |
| Margarita | 911 | Williams | S N & Co |
| Markgrof | 2325 | Tinne | A Strandes & Co |
| Moravia | 2268 | Cosulich | A L S N Co |
| Mattra | 2985 | Seddon | M M & Co |
| Naseri | 911 | Miere | B & P S N & Co |
| Nawab | 2041 | Corkhill | T Morrison & Co |
| Orwell | 2445 | Hoom | W & A Graham & Co |
| Rockbridge | 2441 | Vasey | T Morrison & Co |
| Ben Nevis | 2525 | Laing | T Morrison & Co |
| Singu | 1912 | Nelson | Shaw Wallace & Co |
| Shah Ameer | 1521 | Pigot...F-F...N F | B & H S N & Co |
| Shah Jehan | 2566 | Born | B & H S N & Co |
| Strathgarry | 2840 | Stanhope | W & A Graham & Co |
| Siberian | 2023 | Lorme | W & A Graham & Co |
| Sheikh Barkhud | 158 | Parks | Killick Nixon & Co |
| Silverdale | 3440 | Rutter | W & A Graham & Co |
| Ventia | 2333 | Pardon | T Morrison & Co |
| Vorwaerts | 3727 | Bednery | A L S N & Co |

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B City of Glasgow | 4179 | Rae | Karachi | 1-4 | Killick Nixon & Co |
| D&E Chybassa | 3992 | Wadge | Antwerp | 30-3 | M M & Co |
| F Crostafels | 3083 | Thulen | Hamburg | 25-3 | W & A Graham & Co |
| G Skerryvore | 3200 | Willcock | Marseilles | 30-3 | W & A Graham & Co |
| M Meridian | 2248 | Stevenson | Antwerp | 1-4 | W & A Graham & Co |
| O Blakemoor | 2403 | Knott | Liverpool | 26-3 | T Morrison & Co |
| P Newbiggin | 2443 | Upson | Liverpool | 30-3 | W&A Graham & Co |
| Q Zurichmoor | 2422 | Stodehouse | Antwerp | 30-3 | W & A Graham & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Kildale | 2436 | Milner | Hamburg | 5-4 | Ralli Bros |
| 3 Bertholez | 2132 | Morgen | Genoa | 30-3 | W & A Graham & Co |
| 6 City of Vienna | 2936 | Greenham | Liverpool | 6-4 | Killick Nixon & Co |
| 7 Savannah | 3071 | James | Genoa | 3-4 | J Mackentosh & Co |
| 8 Koerber | 3157 | Foreste | Triesto | 1-4 | A L S N Co |
| 10&11 Delta | 4779 | Snow | Shanghai | 30-3 | P & O S N & Co |
| 15 Salfordia | 2364 | Stewart | Kobe | 29-3 | Morrison & Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Castello s | Owen | Hull, Feb 22 |
|  | Kola s | Cutbush | Buschra, Mar 20 |
|  | Vadala s | Rammage | Rangoon, Mar 6 |
|  | Coniscliffe s | Pottinger | PortSaid, Mar 13 |
|  | Haidari s | Gray | Durban, Feb 13 |
|  | Silverdale s | Rutter | Blythe, Feb 25 |
|  | King Howell s | Davies | Barry, Feb 7 |
|  | Landaura s | Peck | Calcutta, Mar 14 |
|  | Nawab s | Corkhill | Calcutta, Feb 28 |
|  | Kybfels s | Strycher | Hamburg, Feb 19 |
|  | Budrio s | Collinson | Jeddah, Mar 15 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Mar | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Clan Mackinnon s | Barber | Dunkirk |
|  | Aviemoor s | Williamson | Avenmouth |

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—
Steamer Kola, for Persian Gulf.
" Bulimba, for Persian Gulf.
" Haidari, for Zanzibar.
" Kinghowell, for Liverpool.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, Homeward bound passed Suez on the 27th instant.

## DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

**City of Vienna** s—340 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

**Ellerslie** s—1,000 tons manganese ore, M Doonger.

FOR HAMBURG.

**Kildale** s—270 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

**Bertholez** s—205 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts linseed and 9,835 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

**Koerber** s—3,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

**Ben Nevis** s—160 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

**Venetia** s—500 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 2,500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
**Birkhall** s—750 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Total deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 4 | 4 | 19 |
| C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 10 | 7 | 27 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi | 2 | 2 | 14 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 4 | 3 | 25 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 4 | 3 | 17 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 7 | 7 | 22 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Harbour | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 3 | 18 |
| Total | 31 | 29 | 144 |
| This day last year | 75 | 72 | 176 |

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
March 28th 1910.

| Ward. | Alive. | Dead | Found Infected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 74 | 58 | 6 |
| B | 91 | 56 | 10 |
| B | 98 | 123 | 19 |
| C | 115 | 80 | 18 |
| D | 78 | 16 | 2 |
| E | 81 | 20 | 6 |
| E | 47 | 29 | 7 |
| F | 92 | 12 | 4 |
| G | 37 | 0 | 6 |
| Total | 713 | 383 | 72 |
| Total killed to date rats | ... | ... | 1,195 |

PIANOS
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE
On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.
BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Metal Mart Dept:—
ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
All sections from 4in. by 1¾in. up to 20in. by 7½in. any length up to 36 feet.
WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA
of Rolled Steel Beams, Plates, Angles, Tees, Corrugated Galvanised and Plain Sheets, Pig Iron, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes, also Farnley Iron for which we are the Sole Agents.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS
BOMBAY.

UP-TO-DATE
FURNITURE
IN HANDSOME DESIGNS.
FOR CASH—HIRE PURCHASE—HIRE.
Roll Top Office Desks.
A SPECIALITY.
ONLY SEASONED WOOD USED.
BEFORE
FURNISHING CONSULT US.
No Order too large
No Commission too Small
For Our Immediate and Careful Attention.
LUARD BARRINGTON & CO.,
THE RELIABLE EUROPEAN AGENCY,
109, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY
PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS
THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.
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MOTORISTS,
ARE YOU WORRIED
With exorbitant prices for
ACCESSORIES AND SPARES,
Coupled with indifferent
treatment?
IF SO, TRY
M. BUTLER & CO.
And you will find that they are not
addicted to
FANCY PRICES,
And will give you prompt attention.
Call or write for anything you
require to
M. BUTLER & CO.,
NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 29th March, 1910.

## GRAIN ELEVATORS FOR INDIA.

THE memorandum upon this subject by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence in India, covers considerable ground, but in no aspect of the case will it be read with greater interest than in regard to facilitating the transport of grain by rail, and substituting a steady flow of traffic for the spasmodic rushes which at present disorganise railway working and occasion the periodical complaint of want of rolling-stock. Want of rolling-stock there must inevitably be when a bumper harvest has to be conveyed to the coast within two or three months, and, for this there is no remedy unless railways maintain a reserve of rolling-stock sufficient to meet any sudden emergency which would be idle for the greater part of the year. In the present state of railway finance such unprofitable investment of capital is impossible, and under no circumstances would it be prudent, for, as we were reminded, only the other day, by the President of the Railway Board, railways should be worked as commercial propositions and not as philanthropic institutions. Under present conditions the rush of newly harvested grain to the ports is practically forced upon its holders for the simple reason that storage—were accommodation available; which it is not—is fraught with too many risks to be seriously contemplated. The losses inseparable at present from the storage of grain through the monsoon are many, including direct wetting, heating or moulding due to humidity, and weevils which are most active in the presence of moisture. In addition to these the depredations of rats and human knives are not inconsiderable. The damage occasioned by weevils alone is probably greater than would be readily conceived, and in the course of experiments made to throw light on possible losses arising from this cause a diminution of 26 per cent. of actual weight in three months was observed whilst 65 per cent. of the grains weevilled. Such risks as these compel the owners of grain to get it off their hands as speedily as may be, and hence we see the annual rush to the ports with the disastrous results already alluded to. Before dismissing this part of the subject we may point out that such rushes involve the running of large numbers of empty wagons back from the ports for which there are no import loads, thus incurring loss to the railways. In the case of wheat it is the opinion of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence that the provision of elevators at the principal up-country grain export centres would possess substantial advantages, firstly, traffic would be spread over a longer period imposing less strain on the railways, and saving some empty haulage; secondly, grain would be preserved from deterioration and loss by weevils, rain, rats and theft: thirdly as abnormal shipping before the monsoon would give place to regular exports throughout the year there would be a larger stock of grain in the country during the monsoon forming a useful reserve in case of failure of rains; and fourthly, a stimulus would be given to increased production which is governed by measure of access to competitive markets.

This last-named advantage is one of the highest importance, bearing in mind the large increase in cultivation areas due to irrigation schemes now in progress. By spreading the traffic over a longer period the transport capacity is directly increased which means proportionate extention of cultivation as long as arable tracts are available. The extensions of irrigation, now in hand, will increase the cultivable area, but if facilities for reaching outside markets are not afforded they may fail in their intention; and it is evident that the two must progress together. During the three years 1904-06 there were 73 railway stations from each of which in one or other of the years more than 5,000 tons of wheat were exported, the total annual despatches from the whole number being little short of one million tons; sixteen stations railed upwards of 20,000 tons each; fifteen exceeded 10,000 tons. but were under 20,000 tons; of the remainder twenty-six were over 5,000 tons and sixteen under that quantity on an average, though in one year or another the figure of 5,000 tons was attained. Now were these seventy-three stations furnished with elevators. the million tons of wheat could be railed to the ports gradually without straining either railway or shipping facilities and with no fear of sustaining any damage. The receipts granted by the elevators would secure the holders against loss by weevils, rain or theft at a moderate rental and being negociable documents could be sold, hypothecated or held according to inclination. The holder of such negotiable certificates specifying the quantity and grade of the wheat stored is thus free to sell, pledge or hedge his title to the grain when he pleases irrespective of the presence of the wheat itself and without the use of samples. The enormous fluctuations in Indian wheat exports which at present tax the carrying capacity of the railways so seriously are very clearly shown by statistics of the five years ending 1906-07 which have been conveniently arranged by the Director General to show divergencies from a monthly mean. Accordingly we see that for the whole of India the maximum exports of wheat occurred in the month of June and were 180 per cent. above the monthly mean, the minimum falling in February when the exports were 44 per cent. of the mean. For the single port of Karachi the corresponding figures in the same period show a maximum of 202 per cent. of the monthly mean occurring in June, whilst the minimum of 42 per cent. was reached in April. As the railways actually carried the maximum quantities above quoted in particular months it is manifest that their capacity is equal to a very much larger total traffic than at present exists if it could only be regulated so as to give a steady flow, and if figures are to be believed it is possible to attain this result by the introduction of elevators. Turning to the figures of imports into the United Kingdom of wheat from different sources, arranged as before to show divergencies from a monthly mean for the three years 1905-07, we find that arrivals from India attained a maximum in the month of August of 164 per cent. of the monthly mean whilst the maximum of 64 per cent. fell in May. Arrivals from the United States and Canada where the elevator system is in use are much more regular, the maximum being reached in October with 126 per cent. and minimum in March with 78 per cent. of the monthly mean, a range of 48 per cent. as compared with the Indian range of 100 per cent.

Argentina, which suffers from the necessity of throwing all its wheat on the world's markets at one time, also exhibits very wide divergencies from its monthly mean, and the conclusion is irresistible that countries deficient in warehousing appliances suffer great disadvantage in being obliged to market their crops under pressure, it being more expensive to conduct a spasmodic traffic than one which is regular, whilst prices are depressed by abnormal deliveries irrespective of the demand. The value of elevators as a means of regulating railway traffic is significantly shown by their history in the United States where in many cases they were erected by the railways in their own interests and leased to elevator companies at low rents, to save larger expenditure upon increases of track and rolling stock; the step proved otherwise remunerative in extending the period of the wheat traffic, increasing the aggregate and average transport capacity of the lines, and inducing wider cultivation and production. With so many points in their favor there would appear to be a strong case for the adoption of elevators in India, but it may be taken for granted that there would be objections to any such departure from present conditions: the introduction of standards of quality would no doubt evoke violent resentment and mercantile firms with complete organisation and machinery for conducting the trade on its present lines would not probably welcome a system which might appear to place all on a common level. But as the movement is directed towards an inherent improvement in the condition of the trade it could not fail in the long run to benefit those concerned in it, and although the removal of impositions, monopolies and abuses would affect some individuals injuriously the general gain would counterbalance any such loss besides establishing a healthier atmosphere than at present exists. These points and others receive "full attention" from the Director General of Commercial Intelligence whose pamphlet deserves very careful consideration by all interested in the subject, particularly by those concerned in transportation either on land or sea. It is but a short step from elevators to bulk loading, for which Indian railway wagons could be readily adapted, thus reducing handling charges to a minimum, but for further particulars we must refer our readers to the full report.

**SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.** OUR columns have recently contained notifications regarding facilities for vaccination in Bombay and a strong letter of advice from one of the leading medical officers of the city in regard to the real needs of the situation. His most earnest advice is that it is the duty of all European firms to insist that all their assistants who come from England shall be revaccinated. No doubt if they could produce satisfactory proof of very recent and successful revaccination at Home, such an insistance might be waived, but it is undoubted that the dangers in an Indian city are infinitely greater than are realised by the average man. As far as possible the health authorities combat the disease, but in a country which possesses a class to which small-pox is almost equivalent to a sacrament it, is impossible to be certain that all cases are detected. When information is received of any case action is swift and sure but many cases exist (which never become public and those who are near them, and often, when there is a recovery, the sufferers themselves, wander about the streets acting as powerful sources of infection. The first effect of compulsory vaccination would be to protect Europeans, but there would be the additional advantage of the example set, especially if personal influence were brought to bear to have the slight operation performed at the public stations. Example is always better than precept, and in this case example would accomplish more than a perfect avalanche of literature on the subject. Some years ago a Home firm employing a very large staff found that owing to the prevalence of small-pox in its district it was necessary to take special precautions. An appeal to the chief members of the staff had excellent results, but many of the workmen held out. The result was a notice that any employe of whatever standing who contracted small-pox after re-vaccination would have his berth kept open for him and would receive full pay during illness and convalescence, whilst any sufferer who had refused to be vaccinated would lose his post on the disease being contracted. The effect in the particular firm was magical and it extended throughout the whole district which was saved an epidemic which threatened to sweep across it with exceptional severity. The terms are perhaps unduly drastic where the loss of work entails, too often, an expensive passage Home, but the principle remains and should work wonders in Bombay.

**THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.** OUR readers have frequently had occasion to read of the lighter doings at the Seamen's Institute in Bombay and many must have been added to the list of those who appreciate the good work that is being done by it. In no port is the life of the seaman a desirable one. Almost invariably he is one amongst a host of strangers and his amusements depend almost entirely on himself and his fellows. The Institute is the only common meeting ground where he can feel at home when on shore and it needs no little effort to make it not only club but home, such as will be appreciated by all who come in contact with it. That this is achieved in Bombay is, we think, proved conclusively by the accounts we have published, from time to time, of the strong support which is given both by helpers and audiences to the entertainments which are held at such frequent intervals. The past year for which the report has just been issued was a notable one in the annals of the Institute in that it started the year out of debt, and it is to be hoped that this good record will always be maintained and that the funds will steadily increase. At present there are heavy demands which will have to be met. One of these is the provision of better lighting, while another is the need for a launch in which the Chaplain may visit ships and also to bring sailors to the Institute and Church. The order of the last two words is taken from the report itself and speaks clearly of the commonsense lines in which the Institute is run so that material and spiritual welfare may be concomitant parts of each other, each helping the other. The Institute and Mission lost a good friend in the year in Mr. Grant, the Chaplain and Superintendent, who has retired to England to work there, though those who know the working of the Institute are agreed that, while sentimentally the loss is great, the work has suffered in no way, for he has had a worthy successor, energetic in every way for the welfare of the work under his charge. There are many institutions in Bombay, but few which deserve better support than the Seamen's Institute which recently hoisted the flag of the Mission to Seamen, which must materially increase its scope of usefulness.

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THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 18th instant left Aden at 7 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

PUBLIC meetings have been held in various parts of the Madras Presidency, advocating reforms in the Malabar law of inheritance.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I Railway for the week ending 5th March shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1909 of 349,277 maunds. with an increase of Rs 28,480 in the earnings.

A CALCUTTA "Gazette" Extraordinary declares that the leaflets "Sadhin Bharat" ("Independent India") and "Hatya Noy Jagna" ("No Murder but Sacrifice") to be seditious and forefeited to His Majesty.

THE Council of Native Education at Madras has petitioned Government, requesting that presidents of District Boards may be instructed to bring into existence committees, for the purpose of establishing and managing schools in every village, and that a sum of Rs. 600 may be placed at its disposal to demonstrate the possibilities of the proposal in the Chinglepat District. Government have replied that it is not prepared to take action till the matter has been fully considered.

AN appeal signed by Lord Roberts, Lord Strathcona, Mr. Arthur Greenfell, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Frederick Young and Mr. Beckles Wilson is made on behalf of the fund for erecting a statue to the memory of General Wolfe at his birthplace. Six hundred pounds has been raised, over half of what is required, and if the full amount could now be promised it would be possible to place the memorial in position by next September, the anniversary of Wolfe's victory at Quebec.

THE Earl of Cromer, speaking at the Great Central Railway Company's annual dinner, said when he first went to Egypt there were single lines, and no signals in existence. A train would start on the off chance of no other train coming in the opposite direction. He avoided those lines. At that time great expense was incurred by the railway authorities in Egypt on grease, and this went on for some time, until the authorities suspected that the employes were eating it. An ingenious official stopped the expenditure by mixing with the grease large quantities of castor oil.

# UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

## COAL STRIKE LOSSES.

## Girl Workers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, MARCH 14.

THE Northern proprietors decline to move from their original position. This, according to Mr. Wheeler, Secretary of the Newcastle Wallsend Company, was the outcome of the meeting of the Northern colliery proprietors held in Sydney on Tuesday. That it does not tend to relieve the position is obvious, and in the opinion of some of the Labour leaders, it cannot fail to be regarded by the Newcastle miners as a challenge to them to continue the strike. One of those who have been active in promoting industrial peace declared that the proprietors would have been well advised to have made some slight concession to the men, who would have seized upon it as a reason for resuming work.

A meeting was held next morning, and at its conclusion, Mr. Wheeler made the following communication to the press:—"The proprietors were asked by the Employes' Federation to state how many men we are at present employing, and whether they are unionists. What the Employes' Federation really want is that we should dismiss those men. That however, is precisely what we refuse to do. Those men came to our assistance at a time when we were in trouble and we do not mean to sacrifice them. We intend to stand by those men. That was the unanimous feeling of the meeting, so the matter was not discussed at any length. No we do not intend to budge an inch." In consequence of Mr Justice Higgins deciding to go into the whole matter of the Federal dispose of the Enginedrivers' and Firemen's Association, the New South Wales' branch of that body has decided to waive all claims that stood in the way of settlement of the northern coal strike, and delegates were appointed to proceed to Newcastle and confer with Mr. Charlton, M.L.A., and the Northern miners' executive, with a view to removing all the obstacles so far as they were concerned to the settlement of the dispute. It is now confidently expected that the strike will be declared off in a few days. The miners' executive are making an effort to come to arrangements with Mr. Mitchell, the enginedrivers' secretary, with a view to bringing about a resumption of work. The Newcastle Courthouse was thronged with spectators on Tuesday morning when the wages board resumed its sitting. Judge Scholes was president, with Messrs. H. S. Forsyth and J. Paterson representing the proprietors and the employes respectively. His Honour said—Owing to complications which have arisen, and over which none of us here have had any control, I am sorry to have to announce that I have been unable to carry the negotiations for a settlement any further since we last met. I say that as regard the present. Nothing further was said regarding the negotiations for a settlement, and after leave had been given to Mr. Watt to appear, the taking of evidence was continued.

### COST TO THE WORKERS.

The loss of wages caused by the coal strike has been estimated at the enormous total of £1,085,297. The miners alone are said to have lost £792,000. The figures are for the most part those given by the officials of the various unions from their knowledge of the number of men unemployed and the wages paid. In the case of the miners they are estimated on the statement of employers of the average fortnightly pay-sheets. According, to one estimate the northern employees alone lost £750,000, but the official estimate is £630,000. The following is the detailed list of the estimated loss of wages in the various industries affected:—Northern miners, £630,000; southern miners, £140,000; 500 other employees in the south £14,000 western miners, £8,100; total wages lost by miners, £792,100; bricklayers, £13,162; united labourers, £10,000; Newcastle coal trimmers, £12,600; Newcastle wharf labourers, £7,200; wire-netting workers, £5,800; coal lumpers, £16,575; storemen, £3,000; engineers and ships officers, £17,150; casual tramway employees, £2,800; casual railway employees £2,100; seamen (New South Wales), £35,000; seamen (other States), £42,500; factory employees (males), £26,250; factory employees (females), £14,650; coal carters, £2,800; brickmakers and brick-carters, £62,500; trolley and draymen, £35,000; wharf labourers, £17,500; ferry and tugboat hands, £1,400; building trade (exclusive of bricklayers), £19,250; wood and coal yard employees, £16,800; total other industries, £293,197. The total wages lost through the strike in the industries named is £1,085,297.

### THE IMMIGRATION MISSION.

A statement has been published which purports to give the result of the deliberations of a sub-committee of the State Cabinet in relation to the proposed introduction of European or American settlers, in fulfilment of the Government irrigation policy. After giving the names of the two most obviously eligible Ministers to be selected by the Cabinet to accompany Mr. Mead on his tour in search of expert irrigation settlers, the account stated that the sub-committee dealt with the proposals for the oversea transport of immigrants. As a matter of fact the arrangements for the land seekers' excursions had been placed in the hands of the Federal Government, and the subject did not therefore need to come before the sub-committee at all. The matter was brought under the notice of the Minister of Water Supply yesterday, and in view of the fact that the paragraph in question "might be calculated to mislead shipping companies and the public generally," he decided to make a definite statement as to the facts. "The Commonwealth Government," the Minister stated, "and not the State, is making arrangements for land seekers' excursions from Great Britain and America, in order that they may inspect for themselves the opportunities this country has to offer settlers. For the excursionists coming to Victoria arrangements will be made to enable them to see the land conditions and attractions of our irrigable districts. The Commonwealth has invited the other States to join in the movement, as it is felt that, while Victoria will make a special appeal to irrigationists, other States are likely to obtain visitors to their larger wheat growing and stock raising areas. Negotiations are now being carried out by the Commonwealth with a view to making the necessary preparations. The State of Victoria will help the Commonwealth in every possible way, but the matter of shipping arrangements is left entirely to the Federal authorities.

### SCARCITY OF GIRLS.

On the question of the scarcity of girl labour, and the proposed importation of 1000 girls from abroad, there has been a sharp divergence of opinion as between the employers of labour in Australia—or at least a considerable section of them—and the employed. A correspondent of "The Age," who represents a firm of mantle and costume manufacturers writes to say that his factory contains sixty odd machines, and that "practically half this number is in use owing to the scarcity of machinists." Further he declares that he would be willing to pay a bonus of 5 or 10 a head to anyone who would supply him with the number of competent hands he requires. In the light of the wide discrepancies of opinion that have been expressed in these columns and throughout the country the views were sought yesterday of Mr. Harrison Ord, Chief Inspector of Factories, and also of Miss Cutbertson the chief lady inspector. The former observed that to say definitely whether there was an actual shortage of factory hands in and around Melbourne would mean an examination into the condition of every industry in the State. Generally speaking, it was true that skilled machinists were hard to obtain at the standard rate of wages offering. "One reason, and the most important reason, for this state of affairs," said Mr. Ord, "is that since March of last year the minimum age at which girls can be employed in factories is fifteen years. Until then it was thirteen years. This raising of the age of employment necessarily means that there are fewer girls available. For domestic work it is perfectly true that a sufficient number of girls cannot be obtained. It is not a question of the wages offered; the girls simply cannot be got to do the work. In regard to factories, I am inclined to think, without pronouncing definitely on the subject, that for ordinary light work, such as is given to women in factories, there are quite enough women and girls in Victoria. The question of the wages offered has a lot to do with it. For adult women the minimum wage is 16 a week but for girls of fifteen, who are learning a trade, it is as low as 5 and 2/6 a week. Referring to the case mentioned by our correspondent of a factory in which "nearly half the machines were vacant for want of operatives," Mr. Ord said he had looked it up in his records, and found that the firm in question was employing just three times as many female hands as it was in February of last year. This firm might still want more hands, but the figures seemed to show, he thought, that it was not doing badly with the Australian labour available. In her report to the Chief Secretary for last year, the chief lady inspector stated inter alia:—"Trade has been fairly brisk in factories in which women are employed, except in a few instances. In most of the trades things have been kept fairly busy, and a scarcity of employes, particularly in skilled and juvenile labour, has been constantly complained of." Questioned on the subject yesterday, Miss Cuthbertson expressed the opinion that the last sentence quoted from her report to the present conditions. There was some scarcity of labour in the skilled branches, and many more skilled women workers could find employment if they were there to ask for it. As to whether the scarcity would vanish if the rates of wages were increased, she did not care to express an opinion. "I personally think," Miss Cuthburtson added "that would not be wise, apart from industrial reasons to bring 1000 girls, without friends or capital, to Australia."

### A "SWADESHI" MOVEMENT.

Sir Robert Best, the Minister for Trade and Customs in the Federal Government, is at work on a scheme which has for its object the advancement of the interests of producers and manufacturers throughout the Commonwealth. His chief desire which is a very laudable one, is to demonstrate that many articles now imported from across the sea can very well be grown or made in Australia. He is of opinion that too little is known of the excellence and variety of Australian manufactures and the industrial skill of Australian work-people. So he proposes the establishment of a branch of his department, which shall be charged with the duty of collecting full particulars concerning every industry in the Commonwealth. Associated with it he desires to see a permanent exhibition in every State capital of samples of the goods produced, which should be rendered as attractive as possible. He has in mind, too, the publication of a trade journal full of information in regard to the varied resources of the different States, and the inauguration of a commercial branch of the High Commissioner's office in London, whose chief business it will be to assist the manufacturers and producers of Australia. A permanent exhibition in London of Australian products also forms part of his scheme. Sir Robert recognises that to make his far-reaching and important project really useful it will be necessary to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of manufacturers and producers individually and collectively. With this object he is appealing to Chambers of Commerce and Manufactures in the chief cities of Australia. He claims that the operation of the Commerce Act has effected a marked improvement in the quality of exported Australian products and a consequent enhancement in their reputation abroad. On this work an expenditure of £13,000 yearly is incurred and he now seeks to broaden and extend the scope of his department. The suggestions made by the Minister are of such a practical nature and promise such beneficial results that it is certain that he will receive the assistance which he asks. The various agricultural shows in city and country do much in the direction desired and so does the annual "Australia Day," which has been inaugurated here and in the neighbour States. A great impulse to the success of the scheme outlined by Sir Robert Best will likewise be given by the extensive exhibition which is about to be held in Adelaide by the Chamber of Manufactures. It has still to be acknowledged however, that in this State much less is done to push forward local products and manufactures than is being accomplished by our eastern neighbours. South Australians are too prone to allow their industries to "make by force their merit known," instead of expending a little strenuous work and some money in contributing to the realisation of the desired result.

### NEW ZEALAND DEFENCE.

Lord Kitchener's report to the New Zealand Government consists of an application to the Dominion of Part 1 of his Australian memorandum. It is accompanied by a letter to the Premier, in which the Field-Marshal says he does not think it necessary to write, especially on the defence of New Zealand, as from what he had seen the necessity for improved training was as marked in this country as in Australia. The land forces of both countries should adopt homogeneous military systems in order to effectually support one another in the event of national danger. The desirability of such co-operation was evident by reason of the geographical position of the two countries. There was material in Australia and New Zealand for creating an army of splendid uniformity, and close ties of comradeship should be fostered in every way. He recommends the eventual establishment for New Zealand of a staff of 100 officers and 10 cadates, who should be sent annually to Australia, of whom five would ultimately be chosen for commissions. Freedom from party politics should be insisted upon in the defence force. The Premier Sir Joseph Ward says that the cost of Lord Kitchener's scheme after the seventh year would be £470,000 annually.

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[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

Lieut Prince, Royal North Lancashire Regt, has been selected for appointment to the Malay State Guides.

Colonel Pirie, 18th Lancers, has been selected to succeed Brigadier General Rivett-Carnac in command of the Amballa Cavalry Brigade.

Lieut North R. E., Military Works, is transferred from the Lucknow to the Quetta Division.

Lieut.-Colonel Walker, Border Regiment, officiates as Assistant Adjutant General, 9th Division, vice Colonel Watts on leave.

Brigadier General F. Campbell, Commanding Garwall Brigade, has been selected to officiate as Inspector General of Volunteers, during the absence of Major General Gray on 8 months' leave.

Lieut.-Col. Wolley, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt, has been selected to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General, Poona Division, vice Colonel Wilson on leave.

Colonel A. B. Scott, Royal Field Artillery will officiate as Deputy Adjutant General, Southern Army, when Colonel Poett proceeds on leave.

Major Beadon, 54th Sikhs, is appointed 2nd-in Command of the Regiment.

Colonel French Mullen, Dy. Principal Medical Officer, is granted 8 months' combined leave out of India.

Colonel Carnegy, Assistant Adjutant General Meerut Division, will officiate in command of the Abbottabad Brigade when General Watkis proceeds on leave in May next.

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IT is understood that Major Beadon, brother-in-law of the First Judge, Punjab Chief Court, will act for Mr. Justice Rattigan. This being strictly a Barrister's appointment there is great irritation felt among the Bar particularly and the Civil Servants generally.

MR. PIERPONT MORGAN has given £75,000 for Karl Marsel's famous collection of 80 watches and clocks.

A GOVERNMENT inquiry conducted at Washington shows that the American Tobacco Trust has, since 1897, either absorbed or crushed 163 out of 253 independent tobacco factories in the United States.

SIR ASTON WEBB, R.A., the architect of the extension of the Victoria and Albert Memorial and other monumental buildings in London, is superintending the preparation of the ground plans of the memorial which the officers and men of the Royal Horse Artillery are erecting to the memory of their brave comrades who lost their lives in the South African campaign. The memorial which will be placed at the north-east corner of St. James's Park, and with which rapid progress is being made, represents a group of war-like figures cast in bronze from the design of Mr. W. Robert Colton, and will have a commanding frontage to the Mall.

## THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

### WARNING TO THE GOVERNMENT.

### Has Canada Won a Victory ?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Unionist papers variously describe the settlement between Canada and America as a Canadian victory, demonstrating the advantages of possessing a tariff and as a Canadian surrender due to the lack of support by the Imperial Government and the delay in establishing Imperial reciprocity. They agree, however, that Canada's successive agreements are a warning to the Imperial Government that reciprocity is daily becoming more difficult.

## RUSSIA AND THE BALKANS.

### Need for Friendship with Turkey.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg state that the King of Servia has left for Moscow. A communique with reference to the visit emphasises as in the case of King Ferdinand, the need for friendly relations with Turkey, with a view to peace in the Balkans.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The King of Servia has arrived in Moscow where he is staying at the Kremlin.

## CONCORD BETWEEN TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

### Royal Visit has the "Best Consequences."

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Constantinople telegrams state that King Ferdinand and his Consort will probably leave to-night.

The conferences between the Turkish and Bulgarian Ministers have resulted in complete concordance of views on a series of important questions, chiefly economic.

A semi-official communique says that the visit has had the best consequences in strengthening the relations between the two countries. Interviews between the sovereigns and statesmen have shown that both countries are imbued with a sense of the advantages to be derived from a policy of amity, concord and good neighbourly relations.

## THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

### Big Ship-building Programme.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

It is stated that the Russian Government will shortly introduce into the Duma, a ship-building programme, costing seventy-five millions sterling and covering a decade.

## AMERICAN ATLANTIC FLEET

### To Cruise in European Waters.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Advices from Washington report that the Government has decided to send the Atlantic battleship fleet to cruise in the Mediterranean in November.

## MUTINY OF CHINESE TROOPS.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

According to a telegram from Shanghai two battalions of modern infantry have mutinied at Tsingkiangpu on the Grand Canal. Troops have been despatched to punish them.

## HONORARY DEGREES FROM LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

he Liverpool University will confer degrees the Prince of Wales, Mr. Burns, Lord er, Lord Morley, Lord Rosebery and Sir ibald Geikie on the 22nd of June.

## HE BHUTAN TREATY.

### n Press Comment.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

*ndard* congratulates the Indian nt on the new Bhutan treaty, which f China's forward policy, has been none too soon. It will be the fault Foreign Office, if further progress is ith China's claim to suzerainty.

## HE AMERICAN CRUISER "CHARLESTON."

### Fatal Explosion on Board.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

A Manila telegram states that eight have en killed and wounded by the explosion of a n on the American cruiser "Charleston,"

## BIRTH OF A ROYAL PRINCESS.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Stockholm despatches state that the Crown ncess has given birth to a daughter.

## THE S. S. "LOODIANA."

LONDON, MARCH 28.

he "Heliopolis" from Durban has arrived ingapore with the last batch of the Rand ies. She saw nothing of the "Loodiana."

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 27.

e P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette." the English mails of the 18th instant, left ombay at 7 a.m. to-day, and the steamer [illegible] also [illegible]

## FIRE IN A VILLAGE BALL-ROOM.

### Many Crushed to Death.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Villagers at Oskoerito in Hungary were dancing in a coach-house fitted up as a ball-room when the fire broke out. The dancers rushed to the exit many with clothes burning and were trodden down in the crush. The blazing roof collapsed burying scores. Two hundred and fifty perished.

## THE ANGLO-INDIAN CONFERENCE.

### Further Resolutions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 26.

THE Anglo-Indian Conference resumed its sitting to-day at the local Association rooms; delegates representing various branches were present and Sir George Knox presided as on the previous day. The report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the constitution of the Association was read, discussed and adopted with some changes. The principal points discussed were, as Mr. Chiene proposed and Mr. Moreno seconded, an amendment that the election of office bearers be triennial instead of annual. Mr. Cowdell of Madras and Hon. Mr. Madge of Calcutta spoke on the practical difficulty in adopting triennial election. The proposal was put to the vote and lost.

The existing Associations at Calcutta, Madras, Mysore and Coorg, Allahabad and Lahore shall be recognised as local Associations as soon as they have accepted this constitution. Associations subsequently formed will apply for recognition to the General Council who have the right of refusing to accepting them as Branch Associations. Financial relations between representative bodies and the levy of the annual rate of contribution towards the funds were left with the General Council and several branch Associations were to settle their own affairs. A long and comprehensive schedule of work was prepared embodying all the different channels to which Associations should direct their activities.

Mr. Cowdell then moved and the Rev. Mr. Rulach seconded that the constitution as amended be adopted, printed and circulated. This was carried.

A resolution that the Association should recognise their duties to deal with and aid in the relief of their own deserving poor by a systems of registering and representing their cases to more respectable persons and giving them adequate relief, was moved by Mr. Cowdell and seconded by Mr. Cornelius of Calcutta and was carried. It was proposed by Mr. Chiene and seconded by Mr. Cornelius that an Employment Bureau be established with a view to spreading information as to various avenues of of employment and helping the members of the community to obtain employment was carried.

The Rev. Mr. Jamieson, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland and Secretary of a Charitable Society, in feeling terms explained the difficulties of the members of the community while out of employment. If these men went out of their own district to look for work now they were looked upon as vagrant and pursued by the police and sent back to the place whence they started. He said the establishment of an employment and information bureau may serve a great useful purpose for this class of men. The next resolution ran as follows:—

"That the Conference is of opinion that education for the community should be made compulsory up to the upper primary standard and each local Association should take active steps to formulate their own plans in this direction before approaching Government on the subject." This was proposed by Mr. Chiene. Sir George Knox in seconding the resolution said education is one of the most active levers in lifting a community to estimation, so education ought to occupy their first and fore most consideration. Mr. Milstead, Principal of the Boys High School, Allahabad, gave some illustration from his own experience where compulsory education was of absolute necessity. The Conference was adjourned at 12 to resume again at 5 in the Mayo Hall. The Hon'ble Mr. Madge who was the leading figure in the deliberations of the Conference left for Calcutta by the down Punjab Mail to-day having to attend the Imperial Council meeting to-morrow.

## RARE OLD COINS.

### Collection in Bahawalpur Treasury.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 28.

In the State Treasury of Bahawalpur State there was a collection of some very rare coins which the State Durbar was prepared to dispose of. An expert numismatist has examined the collection and found that of the gold coins the oldest was a solitary mohur of Sher Shah Suri. There were a few of Akbar, of Shah Jahan and of Shah Alum II. The expert has set aside some 1,800 gold coins and 3,700 silver coins as likely to be useful to museums and suggests that they should be disposed of at prices usually paid to dealers.

## STUDENTS' MESS-ROOM RAIDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

Yesterday evening some officials of the Calcutta Police raided, 66 Harrison Road, a mess used by students and clerks. Several documents and other papers were seized, and a Bengali named Priya Sunder Sen was arrested on a charge of a political offence.

## POST-MASTER'S DEFALCATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 28.

A Brahmin postmaster in the Hospet Taluk was charged recently in the Sessions Court, with having committed a temporary embezzlement of Rs. 72-3-0, in respect of a V. P. letter received in his office for delivery to a merchant. In another case he was charged with having forged the signature of the payee of a money order for Rs. 86. In both cases, the postmaster was sentenced in the aggregate to eleven months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

## R. I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK."

### Brings Tugs for the Gulf Operations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 28.

R. I. M. S. "Northbrook" with details from Burma arrived yesterday The details left for Willington the same day. The "Northbrook" leaves for Bombay to-night with the tugs "Panther" and "Tamil" in tow for Admiral Slade's operation in the Persian Gulf.

## EASTER WEATHER AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 28.

Easter Monday was begun with a pleasant shower of rain over Simla, and the surrounding hills. In the morning thunder gave warning of the coming rain, which has wow settled down and is expected to continue. Heavy and black clouds and fog are hanging over the hills. The rain has come as a great relief, as it had become unusually and unbearably hot in the sun.

## THE U. P. CONFERENCE.

### Further Suggestions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, MARCH 28.

The proceeding of the fourth U. P. Conference commenced again yesterday morning with Hafiz Abdul Rahim in the chair. The hall was fairly full. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya could not attend owing to slight indisposition. Raja Rampal Singh, Nawab Sadiquali Khan were among the newcomers. Mr. Kaye, Superintendent of Police with the Kotwal and a large number of constables was present.

The following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—"That this Conference puts on record its sense of great sorrow at the death of Pandit Prithi Nath whose high character and many public services endeared him to and earned for him the respect and gratitude of the people in the United Provinces. This was put from the chair.

"That this Conference puts on record its detestation and horror of anarchism and anarchical crimes in certain part of India and trusts that by the combined efforts of the Government and the people they will soon be eradicated from India. This was also put from the chair.

"That while ready to support every reasonable measure to check lawlessness, this Conference records its emphatic protest against the Indian Press Act as it is calculated to restrict the legitimate liberty of the press of India without accomplishing its avowed purpose and prays that the said Act may be repealed or if this course be not acceptable to Government at present, the provisions of the Act may be modified on the lines of the amendments moved by the non-official members in the Council, the period of its operation be limited to a specified time and it should be made applicable only to those parts of the country, where there may be actual need wherefor and that in no case should they be made applicable to existing presses and papers by reason only of a mere declaration having become necessary." This was also put from the chair.

"That having regard to the absence of political crime in the United Provinces the unbroken observance of law and order and the loyalty of the people as repeatedly testifiedto by the head of the local Government this Conference is strongly of opinion that there was no occasion for the extension of the Seditious Meetings Act, and the Crimes Act to this provinces and its expresses the earnest hope that the proclamation of the Government of India in this behalf willl be withdrawn at an early date."

Proposed by Mr. Jobal Narayan Masaldan Lucknow, seconded by Pandit Krishna Ram Mehta, Benares; (a) That this Conference thanks the Government of India for having accepted the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale's proposal for the prohibition of indentured Indian Labour for Natal and for having introduced the Indian Emigration.

Iswar Saran, in moving the resolution on the Transvaal Indians, said:—"During the Boer War Indians fought their best for British Government. Mr. Gandhi had joined the Ambulance Corps. When the battle was won and the Colonists came in power their treatment towards Indians was a disgrace to any race. They were proud of their colour and looked down on Indians. Both were equal citizens of the Empire. The Indians appealed to the Government of India to maintain their rights and to stop indenture of coolies to Natal. The question of the Transvaal Indians was such a one on which all communities were at one. The duties of Indians was to help materially the wives and children whose husbands and fathers had gone to jails for the honour of it was not a political but a spiritual struggle."

Munshi Sankatha Prasad seconded.

Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru moved the resolution on the Executive Council for the U.P. He said they all sincerely hoped that the reform scheme would confer upon them an Executive Council. At the last moment the benefit was withheld in spite of many representations sent to the Government of India. The L. G. of the U. P. also did not press for an Executive Council in these Provinces, otherwise they would have got it. In support of the argument that rule by many was far superior to that by one, he quoted the opinion of those that were not Indians, and said that a single L.G. can frustrate the whole thing by putting his foot down was itself an argument against one man's rule.

The resolution on reform was proposed by Mr. Gupta and dealt with in detail the defects of the regulations.

Coming to the United Provinces Legislative Council, he said that the Government was always in majority, 29 being nominated numbers and 16 elected. He severely criticised the policy of giving franchise to the Trustees of the M.A.O. College, but not same to Hindus. Referring to nominations he said that if the nominations are to be measured by the length of titles, the breadth of areas and depth of wealth, the U. P. nominations ranked an easy first. The result was that the Financial Statement passed on unchallenged and at important meetings territorial magnets were absent or silent; and the middle classes had been kept out.

Nawab Sadiq Ali Khan, in seconding, said that they were full of disappointment. The L. G, of Bengal frankly admited that the Regulations were faulty and made atonement by nominations of deserving persons. In the U. P. Council the non-official majority was a farce. Out of 46 members 26 were nominated 20 official, 5 Rajas and Nawabs. Some of the nominated were more official than a pucca Anglo-Indian. He spoke against class representation which widened the gulf between communities.

Mr. Arundale, in moving the resolution, on Education made a powerful eloquent speech lasting 35 minutes. He said he was a foreigner. (Cries of "No.") He regretted that local officials refrained from attending the Conference meetings because he thought that it was there that they could learn the real opinion of the leaders of the people they ruled and if they really did care to know. He dealt with the

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION

in national development. He refuted the defence of Government of the lack of funds for every proposed improvement in education. He said that Government was unfit to rule and unworthy of its name, if did not provide for the education of every child under their control. It was the duty of Government to find money for it and if they did not, they failed in their duty. He criticised the rule of limitation of students in classes unless the number of schools were proportionately increased. He said: "Let Government say frankly that they have no funds, and let them appeal to the public, the public is bound to listen, for an appeal for funds made by Government was as a rule successful." He criticised the remarks of the Chairman of the Benares Municipal Board, Mr. Streetfield, on the education of women. Benares did want education for women, still the Chairman would assure the Government that there was no demand for it. He regretted that rulers of the country do not have sympathy they ought to have with the ruled. He also criticised the policy of the Government in giving subordinate offices to school-leaving passed candidates and not Matriculates. He said it was unjust. If the Matriculation examination was not up to the standard let the Government say 'Improve your Matriculation standard' rather than shutting out Matriculates from Government offices altogether. He then impressed upon the audience the necessity of trained teaching in the ideals of education.

To the resolution No. 11 the following rider was moved by Iswar Saran of Allahabad and accepted by a majority of votes:—That this Conference urges the people to take advantage of the existing rules in the Educational Code for religious education of different faiths in Government aided schools and exhort managers of private institutions to afford facilities for the imparting of religious instruction as far as practicable to such students whose parents desire the same." There was hot controversary on this amendment.

Dr. Sapru Chintemani and Brajnarain Gurtu spoke against it and Messrs Arundale: and Gaurishankar Iqbalnarain Gurtu in its favour. The amendment was passed and was then put to the vote with the whole resolution and was again passed by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Chintamani requested the president to take votes on clause by clause so that those who were not in favour of the rider may vote for the other clauses. The president at first refused to acept his request for the rule was passed. There was some confusion. Everybedy seemed to be speaking. But the President afterwards decided that he would again take votes, clause by clause. The first seven clauses were carried unanimously, but eight with a vast majority.

The conference was invited to Bareilly by the District Congress Committee. A hearty vote of thanks was proposed to the President by Pandit Chamunlal. The president thanked the delegates and the Reception Committee Members for the success of the Conference. After three cheers for the King-Emperor the Conference was dissolved after 7-30 evening.

A national social dinner was held in the evening at 9 at the President Babu Jotisarupa's. Men of all communities and castes joined both Europeans and Indians. The dinner was the first of its kind and will be a landmark in the history of social progress af the country.

## THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

### Programme for To-day's Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

At to-morrow's Council meeting the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose asks; "Will the Government lay on the table a statement of accounts detailing the initial and recurring expenditure involved in the reduplication of the administrative machinery consequent on the partition of Bengal.?"

"Will the Government be pleased to state if the expenditure. both initial and recurring, incurred on account of the Partition of Bengal, has not exceeded and if so by how much?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis asks certain technical questions regarding Judicial Commissioner's Court in the Central Provinces.

The Raja Pertab Bahadur Singh asks questions regarding the amount spent on Primary and higher education in India and regarding the inconvenience caused by the new rules in the Telegraph Department.

Mr. Dadabhoy enquires:, "Having regard to the Hon'ble Sir Edward Baker's statement in this Council of 27th March 1907. anent compensation from the British Exchequer for the loss of Opium Revenue of this Government and to the actual loss of revenue necessitating the imposition of fresh taxation, will Government state what action, if any, has been taken by it or the Secretary of State to secure a substantal grant by way of compensation from the British Exchequer?, and also puts certain questions regarding Life Assurance.

Mr. Subha Rao asks four questions:—(1) Concerning fraudulent Provident Funds in Madras; (2) the Bapatla Provident Fund criminal appeal case in Madras; (3) how far the evil prevails in other provinces, and (4) whether steps will be taken to check the the evil. Mr. Madge asks a question with regard to the recruitment of Indians or statutory Indians in the Enrolled List of the Finance Department.

Mr. Armstong asks:—(1) Are the Government of India aware that the ammendment of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879 made by the Bombay Repealing and Amending Act 1909 which recently received the assent of the Governor General has created great dissatisfaction amongst that part of the mercantile community of Bombay which is represented by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,? (3) Have the Government of India replied to the memorial of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce of the 31st July 1909 praying that assent might be withheld from the Act in question?

Mr. Ghaznavi asked three questions regarding Indian students proceeding to England as State scholars.

## AFFAIRS IN TIBET.

### Another Report from Refugees.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

In the recently published account of the arrival at British Bhutan of a further contingent of refugees from Tibet consisting of three high Lamas and their suites. It was reported that these Lamas had asserted that the two men killed in Lhassa were definitely implicated in the obstruction of Chinese troops and that they denied that any attempt had been made by the Chinese to capture the Dalai Lama, that any of his property in Lhassa had been looted or interfered with in any way. The Lamas in question deny that they ever made such a statement and desire that their denial may be made known.

## RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a scheme for the provision of special ambulance carriages to be attached to the existing relief train at half a dozen of the more important stations on the North Western State Railway one carriage at each station.

The double line from Amritsar to Jandiola, 12 miles, on the North Western Railway was opened for passenger traffic on the 22nd March.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April 1909 to the 12th March 1910 show a gain of Rs. 2,87,27,760 and Rs. 62,88,017 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1908-09 and 1907-08 respectively.

# NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

## BRITISH POLITICS.

### The Financial Position.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The Opposition attributes the postponement of all services until the middle of May to the Government's desire to raise all possible difficulties, should a change of Cabinet occur.

The "Westminster Gazette" (Liberal) justifies the six weeks' vote on the ground that the Government is bound to retain for the House of Commons the power of controlling the situation. The Unionists, it adds, had been hoping that if supply was voted until August they would be enabled to postpone or to precipitate a dissolution at their pleasure.

The "Star" remarks:—"The meaning of the Government's sharp action is to avoid a dissolution. The deadlock will be ended by the refusal of supplies until the passage of the Veto Bill is assured."

The "Globe" (Unionist) asserts:—"The electors may make a very practical retort when they learn that old-age pensions have been withheld to enable Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd-George to retain office."

Several newspapers anticipate that when the House of Lords rejects or postpones the veto resolutions sent up by the House of Commons Mr. Asquith will either ask the King for guarantees that the Veto Bill will become low, or he will appeal to the country.

The "Daily Telegraph" (Unionist) declares that the Nationalists have received assurances that the whisky duties will be abandoned when the next Budget is brought forward.

The "Manchester Guardian" (Liberal) states:—"The electors commissioned the Government to suppress the Lords, insurrection. By granting supply for an extended period the House of Commons would commit itself to an approval of the Government's doings throughout the session."

The Unionist newspapers are republishing reports of the speech delivered by Mr. Winston Churchill (Secretary of State for the Home Office) during the debate on the Address-in-Reply in the House of Commons on February 23. In that speech Mr. Churchill, speaking after a prolonged Cabinet meeting had taken place, deprecated using the Budget as a financial lever to force a constitutional change for the loss of the Budget would be a terrible vindication of the Lords' action.

Sir A. F. Acland-Hood (Unionist), addressing his constituents in Wellington yesterday, anticipated that Mr. Asquith would resign within three months. It was for that event that the financial chaos was being prepared.

THE ARMY ANNUAL BILL.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. R. B. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, yielding to Opposition protests, promised to introduce the Army Annual Bill before Easter. He was he announced, taking sufficient supply for the army for several months.

The Unionists thanked Mr. Haldane for his conciliatory attitude.

SPEECH BY MR. KEIR-HARDIE.

WARNING TO THE LABOUR PARTY.

Mr. Keir-Hardie, M. P., speaking at Swansea on Saturday, said that some arrangement might be possible to allow the Government to drag out its tolerated existence beyond next June, but the Labour Party must not in the meanwhile be content simply to act as a prop for the Government and it must be careful lest it be buried in the latter's ruins. With reference to the threatened contest in Mid-Glamorganshire, where Mr. Hartshorn (Socialist) is in the field for the seat rendered vacant by Sir S. Evans having been raised to the Supreme Court Bench, Mr. Hardie said that rather than hold seats by the grace of the Liberals or the Tories, he would prefer that Labourites should be without seats until they won them by their own strength.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON.

Both political parties in Canterbury offer to re-elect Mr. Henniker Heaton un-opposed at the next general election, if he will reconsider his decision to retire from politics at the end of the present Parliament.

THE LAW RELATING TO MURDER.

In the House of Commons on Saturday Mr. G. G. Greenwood (Liberal) introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to murder. The new measure will enable a jury to return a verdict of guilty in the first degree or the second degree.

### America and Japan.

MESSAGE FROM COUNT KOMURA.

Count Komura, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a cable message to the New York "World" states, in referring to Mr. Jacob Henry Schiff's speech. "I am convinced that there is nothing in the relations between Japan and America to cause real uneasiness, as their interests in the Far East are neither inconsistent nor antagonistic. War between the two countries would be a crime without excuse or palliation. My conviction finds ample support in the understanding reached in 1908."

Mr. Schiff explains now that he did not mean war but a struggle for commercial opportunities in China. The New York "Herald," commenting upon this explanation remarks that in any case the speech was singularly ill-timed, seeing that all the nations are co-operating to solidify the piece of the world. Japan's offence consists apparently not so much in conspiring to keep China in a state of vassalage as in herself failing to remain in vassalage to the moneylenders.

### Marine Mishap.

TUG PARTS FROM DREDGE.

The dredge Ulysses, which left Newcastle in tow of the Government tugboat Rhea for the Richmond River, was, according to information received yesterday, cast adrift at midnight of Thursday, owing to the parting of the towing rope. There was a heavy sea running at the time and the strain on the rope proved too much.

The dredge was in charge of Mr. W. White, chief manager and master, and there were eight others on board.

Considerable anxiety was felt for their safety, as the Ulysses had no steam propelling power of her own, and what course she might take would entirely depend on the currents and the state of the weather. A telegram received later on in the day contained the pacifying information that the dredge was washed ashore, with all hands safe, five miles south of Evans River.

The Ulysses is a heavy iron craft of the pump ladder description, and is valued at £9,000.

Interviews with the masters of the Government tugs Barunda and Rhea at Byron Bay show that Thursday night was very stormy, with blinding rain and intense darkness. The punt astern of the Barunda could not be seen. The decks, of the tug were continually swept, and the two men on the punt must have experienced a terrible time. Between 10 and 11 o'clock the towline parted, and the punt would be, of course, helpless. The towline between the Rhea and the dredge parted twice, but the steamer succeeded in connecting with the dredge each time. Finally the hook in the tug to which the line was fastened straightened out and broke, and the dredge, carrying the line with it, disappeared, and owing to the darkness could not be recovered.

### The Newmarket Tragedy.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

The Coroner's inquiry into the Newmarket tragedy was concluded yesterday. It will be remembered that on March 4, Mrs. Kennedy was shot by her husband, William Kennedy, who then committed suicide.

The Coroner read the following letter, which was left by William Kennedy:—Watson, his proper name is Heap. He comes from Queensland. He is the cause of all the trouble between my wife. He has been living with her for the past six months. They put me out of the house by a trick. We always got on well together until he came. He always used to give her a lot of money when he had a win with his horses, and she always told me that it was money she wanted, I caught him in her room one morning, and she told me to mind my own business and that caused a row between us. He was always taking her to theatres."

Charles Heap, a stock dealer, stated that he had been boarding with Mrs. Kennedy for some months prior to her death. He only interfered between the parties when he saw the man knocking his wife about which Kennedy frequently used to do. There was not a particle of truth in the allegation contained in the letter. He had taken Mrs. Kennedy to a theatre only once, and then in company of Kennedy himself.

William Roche stated that he was present in the office of Mr. Larkin, a solicitor, when Kennedy and his wife came to sign a deed of separation. When asked by Mr. Larkin, if he had any complaints to make against Mrs. Kennedy. Kennedy replied that she was a good honest woman. Witness said that the trouble was that Kennedy would not support his wife.

The Coroner said that there was no doubt that the man shot his wife and then committed suicide. According to his letter the husband was jealous of his wife and Heap, and probably this jealousy caused the tragedy.

### Anglo-German Relations.

SPEECH BY THE KAISERS BROTHER.

Prince Henry of Prussia (brother of the Kaiser), who recently returned to Germany after a visit to King Edward in London, was entertained at a banquet in Hamburg recently. In the course of a speech, he said, he had left Great Britain with a grateful heart. Hospitality, affection and frankness formed the foundation upon which the life of their English cousins rested.

THE NAVAL QUESTION.

The "North German Gazette" notes Mr. Reginald McKenna's cordial references to Dr. von. Bethmann-Hollweg's declaration of friendliness, and adds:—"As Great Britain considers only her own needs, so the construction of the German fleet is based solely on the view that defence and shelter must be created for our sea interests that have grown to be of great importance to Germany as a State."

### American Industrial Troubles.

RAILWAY FIREMEN'S DEMAND.

Reuter's correspondent at Chicago states that 30,000 firemen have demanded from 49 western railroad companies the control of promotions as a prerequisite to arbitration concerning the demand for increased wages.

Mutual concessions have averted a strike on the Baltimore-Ohio Railway.

COAL MINERS WANT INCREASED WAGES.

Mr. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers Association of North America, threatens to call a strike affecting all men employed in mining for hard and soft coal unless an increase in wages is granted. Mr. Lewis' action is interpreted as a desire to expedite the present negotiations for a new wages scale for the men engaged in bitumous coal-mining in Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia.

### Duelling in Saxony.

Mr. Payne, an English student, was a few days ago sentenced to four months' imprisonment and find 850 marks (about £42) for taking part in a duel and afterwards resisting arrest. The affair originated in a quarrel in a cafe. A German lieutenant drew his sword upon Mr. Payne and the latter struck him with his fist, with the result that a duel took place. The lieutenant has since been cashiered.

### American's Tribute to King Edward.

"THE WORLD'S PEACEMAKER."

Mr. Fairbanks, ex-Vice-President of the United States, is delighted with his recent audience with King Edward. He describes His Majesty as the world's peacemaker.

It is remarked at Biarritz that King Edward, who has gone to that watering-place for a rest, is looking exceedingly well.

### Westminster Cathedral.

In the House of Commons on Saturday Mr. McArthur (Unionist) asked questions regarding the ecclesiastical processions proposed to be held in the streets adjoining Westminster Cathedral next June in connection with the consecration of that edifice. Mr. Winston Churchill (Secretary of State for the Home Office) replied that the matter would receive timely and careful consideration.

## MADRAS MUSLIM LEAGUE.

### Prince of Arcot's Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 28.

The meeting of the Madras Presidency Muslim League was held at Trichinopoly under the presidency of Prince Arcot. The meeting was largely attended and the Prince, in opening the proceedings, made a speech in Urdu and was followed by Yakub Hasan who delivered a long oration in Urdu explaining the present political situation of the community and how the League was trying to promote their interest.

In opening the meeting the Prince said: As President of the Madras Presidency Muslim League I am glad to be able to say that the during the brief period of its existence it has given abundant proofs of its utility. Fully convinced that our destinies are closely and inextricably bound up with the stability of the British Raj, we have, directly and indirectly, tried and with a substantial measure of success, to combat the forces of reaction, sometimes so fascinating to the simple and impressionable minds of the populace, rallying them round a common standard. We have aroused in them a consciousness of communal life, so much so that even those generally known to be indifferent to the needs of our political existence, have their attention rivetted upon the problems of the present, while the new Reforms, which have opened a new chapter in Indian life, were being forged, we persistently strove to secure that minimum of representation which is necessitated by our peculiar conditions, lest we lose our proper share in the administration and development of the country. Thanks to the sense of justice and fairness of the British race our respectful representations have had a hearing. But fresh chances that are opened out under reformed constitution cannot be turned to best account unless we strengthen our Islamic solidarity by promoting a consensus of opinion on all important matters affecting our well-being. How this can be done has been clearly pointed out by my esteemed friend, H. H. [illegible] Aga Khan, the Right Hon'ble Ali Syed [illegible] Amir Ali and myself at the Delhi Session of the All India Muslim League at which I had the honour to preside.

The League adopted the resolution of thanks to the Secretary of State and congratulations to Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Beg on his appointment to the Secretary of State's Council.

The League also adopted the resolution of congratulations to the Hon'ble Maharaja of Bobbili on his appointment as Executive Council Member of the Madras Government.

Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Habibullah addressed the gathering and said that they could not disperse without giving expression to the grievance which they had it was in regard to the claims of the community for appointments to the Executive Councils of Presidencies. They were glad that one seat thrown open in the Viceroy's Executive Council was filled by a worthy Indian in the person of Mr. S. P. Sinha. They were equally glad that Bombay and Madras had made a judicious choice for their Executive Councils. Without in any way grumbling at the choice already made, they had a right to feel dissatisfied that the claims of their community for appointments in the Indian Executive Councils had so far not been considered. It could not be said that their community had no suitable men. A community that had given a member of the Privy Council and members to the India Council could not be said to be lacking in man fit for an Executive Council. Their only chance was in connection with the Bengal Executive Council and it was sincerely to be hoped that a Mahomedan would be selected there. A resolution to this effect was duly adopted.

# FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

## RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

### Germany and England.

### SOCIALISM IN BERLIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MARCH 12.

THE "Grandfather" and "Grandmother" of the Russian revolution, as M. Tschaikowsky and Madame Breshko-Breshkowsky are called, were brought to trial for treason-felony on Wednesday. The authorities decided to exclude the public absolutely, admitting only one relative of the accused. Together with M. Tchaikowsky, who is 56 years of age, is being tried Madame Breshko-Breshkowsky, aged 66, a lady of gentle birth, who has devoted her whole life to agitation among the peasantry, and had been called the "babushka," or grandmother, of the modern revolutionary movement. Madame Breshkowsky has spent many years in prison, and on one occasion when in Siberia succeeded in escaping, but was subsequently rearrested She frequently disguised herself and worked with the peasants, and was in peasant dress when she was first arrested in Podolia in 1874. The indictment traces M. Tchaikowsky's "first appearance on the revolutionary scene" to 1869, when he organised social revolutionary unions in various parts of the country. These unions came to be known as "circles of the Tchaikowtsy," and their principle aim was to inculcate revolutionary ideas among the workmen and peasants. 'Circles" were founded in no fewer than thirty-six governments, and according to the indictment, the same propaganda was inaugurated in St. Petersburg, Moscow Kieff, Odessa and other towns. Delegates were sent in all directions, and many of them worked as factory hands or as wood-sawyers, and so on, in order to get into daily touch with the masses without exciting suspicion. M. Tchaikowsky, the indictment proceeds, was twice arrested in 1871 and 1872—and was imprisoned for three months. In 1874, owing to further proceedings being instituted against him, he went to America, where he resided until 1878. Subsequently he acted in London as representative of the "Red Cross of Popular Freedom," which was founded to collect funds in order to aid the escape of political prisoners The indictment charges both M. Tchaikowsky and Madame Breshkowsky with belonging to the League of Agrarian Socialism, and declares that Madame Breshkowsky advocated "terror" and an armed insurrection, while M. Tchaikowsky, who in the meantime had become a member of the foreign committee of the Russian Social Revolutionaries, insisted on the necessity of Tsaricide at a party congress held at Tamerfors, in Finland. The Russian Penal Code punishes this crime according to the degree of guilt with penal servitude, not exceeding eight years, or obligatory domicile in Siberia. The prisoners were assisted by the most eminent counsel in the Russian Empire. After the Public Prosecutor had demanded hard labour for both prisoners on the ground that they were Social Revolutionaries and propagandists, M. Tchaikowsky's counsel, including the Duma Deputy, M. Maklakoff metaphorically tore the indictment to shreds showing that the majority of the Crown witnesses had such shameful records that not a word of their evidence could be believed. The agitation of M. Tchaikowsky was not terroristic, but humane, being directed against the barbarities perpetrated in Russia. Madame Breshkowsky's counsel, who included Prince Beistoff, declared that the were speaking contrary to their client's desire. She admitted she was a Social Revolutionary, and did not seek to deny her constant struggle against the present Government. Her counsel, however, pleaded for mercy on the ground of the age and unblemished character of Madame Breshkowsky. Both the accused refused the right to speak the last word the Court deliberated for a space of half an hour, when they returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of M. Tchaikowsky who was accordingly acquitted. Madame Breshkowsky was found guilty, and sentenced to be exiled to Siberia. M. Tchaikowsky kissed Madame Breshkowsky before leaving the court, and received the congratulations of his friends in the lobby. Madame Breshkowsky was removed to the prison of St. Peter and St. Paul

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

Under somewhat curious circumstances Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg made a brief statement on Anglo-German relationships in the Reichstag on Saturday. Herr von Stumm, the new head of the English Department of the Foreign Office, was the only official present not directly concerned with the discussion. He whispered something to an attendant, who hurried out of the Chamber. Immediately afterwards the door opened, and the Chancellor stepped in. No one had expected him, and his appearance occasioned general surprise. As soon as Dr. Suedskum had finished he rose and said: I have been informed that the previous speaker entered into the discussion of our relationship to England. I was not in a position personally to follow this portion of his remarks, but I will not neglect the opportunity of saying a few words on the subject. Our relationship to England lies clear and open to everyone's eyes. That we are not building our fleet for aggressive purposes, but merely because we are convinced that we need efficient sea power to protect our coasts and our trade, has been so often stated, not only here on the Ministerial benches, but from the Centre of the Reichstag, that I will not repeat once more what is now firmly established. And in the same way, it is known through our Navy Law to all the world to what extent and in what periods we shall build our ships. Nothing is thereby being done secretly, or in such a way as could seem hostile or threatening to any other Power, or as could excite so much as a suspicion of such hostility or menace. And finally, 'just as obvious is our desire unconstrainedly and frankly to cultivate friendly relations with England. I have 'ready spoken of thi on the first reading of Budget. Our foreign policy, not only [illegible] 's England, but towards all the Powers, [illegible] ely at the free development of the [illegible] nd civilising forces of Germany. [illegible] line is no artificially laid down, [illegible] as a matter of course, from these forces. I cannot see [illegible] ld disturb our friendly [illegible] y wish which we are [illegible] commerce and culture [illegible] on earth can any [illegible] the free rivalry of [illegible] he principles [illegible] which of an honest merchant. I am [illegible] ment on this basis the trustful relationship [illegible] exist between us and the English Government will develop favourably, and [illegible] feelings of the two nations in [illegible] The speech was punctuated with [illegible] "Quite true" from the House, [illegible] cordial applause [illegible] his wish to cultivate friendly relations with England. Immediately afterwards the Chancellor left the Chamber.

### RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The relations of the Balkan States to Turkey still preoccupy the political world, and the provocation offered by Russia's Bulgarian guests to Turkey is universally and emphatically disapproved as tending to endanger peace. The Bulgarian Minister at Constantinople has been instructed to inform the Porte that the language complained of had no official character, but meanwhile it has been discovered here that it emanated directly from the official Bulgarian Press bureau. This revelation is producing a painful effect, because the Bulgarian manœuvre clashes with Russia's strenuous endeavours, which are directed not only to the maintenance of peace, but to the spread of the conviction that the danger of war is permanently eliminated. King Ferdinand's visit, the motives of which are manifest and praiseworthy, was utilised by the Russian Government precisely in the interests of European peace, which, as everybody knows coincides, with Russia's own vital interest. All the greater is the regretful surprise felt and expressed here at the unaccountable campaign inaugurated by the Austrian Press against the Imperial Government for receiving the visits of Balkan rulers. Bulgaria's ceremonial expression of her gratitude to Russia for numerous manifestation of valuable friendship was natural, and the Russian communique which clearly defined its significance eliminated all grounds for misapprehension. The Austrian Press campaign is accordingly bafflingly enigmatical because it is utterly baseless in fact. The Russian Press on the other hand, announces that the conversation between Vienna and St. Petersburg, which had made a certain headway until Count Aehrenthal's visit to Berlin has been wholly discontinued since that event, and will probably not be renewed. I am enabled to gainsay this assertion and affirm that no hitch whatever has interrupted the exchange of views which is proceeding with normal deliberation and reasonable progress. A couple of days ago the Austrian Ambassador, Count Berchtold, had a long talk with M. Iswolsky, which brought one of the two issues within a short distance of consummation. The Austrian and Russian Governments pursue a twofold aim firstly, the renewal of the normal intercourse, which was interrupted in 1908; and secondly, the devising of an acceptable basis for such an agreement about their respective aims and strivings in the Near East as will not only conduce to the maintenance of peace there, but also inspire Europe with a feeling of security. The former problem is practically solved; the latter is advancing towards a settlement which will be found to answer the requirements of the present conjuncture. Unless the unexpected happens, the conversations will be brought to the desired issue within the next fortnight.

### THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

About half past three o'clock on Sunday in Berlin, a very serious collision between police and demonstrators occurred at the Treptow Park. Throughout the morning crowds of loungers waited about the approaches to the park, all of which were strongly held by police armed with sabres and revolvers, while, inside, the park was patrolled by detachment of mounted gendarmerie. No attempt at a serious demonstration was made until about three o'clock, when a procession entered the Schlesischestrasse and advanced up the street to the Schlesischestrasse entrance to the park. The procession was soon swollen to the proportions of an enormous crowd, filling the street. At the park entrance a strong cordon of police ordered the demonstrators back, and what happened next is not quite clear, but it seems that the unwieldy mass behind pushed on those in front. All in a moment the crack of police revolvers was heard, and sabres were drawn. Four demonstrators dropped to the ground, and indescribable confusion ensued. The front ranks of the crowd were unable to retreat, owing to the pressure of those behind, and the police continued to use their sabres on the people, who were finally driven back up the street away from the park. An eye-witness of the scene estimates that some twenty-five people were more or less seriously wounded. The police apparently had orders to act with the utmost promptitude, since they commenced using their weapons directly the crowd came into contact with the cordon. It is difficult to look at to-day's events here in other than a humorous light. Far out at Treptow, three miles from the Imperial Schloss, the municipal park lay calm and untroubled beneath a cloudless sky. It has never before been so empty on a fine March Sunday. Patrols of mounted gendarmery flitted about vainly looking for something to do, or stood wearily waiting beside their horses. A handful of loiterers watched them with amused interest. A few comfortable burgers, with their wives and families strolled peacefully along the paths. An odd nursemaid or two dawdled with perambulators. And while whole regiments of police were preserving this idyllic calm, dense crowds were flocking through the Thiergarten, in the very centre of the city, and the square in front of the Reichstag was ringing with the strains of the "Marseillaise" and the "Song of Freedom," and with never-ending cheers for universal suffrage. The Socialists, it must be admitted, have won this trick. But if the Police President was defeated, his strategy was very thorough. To keep the demonstrators out of Treptow Park he absolutely closed to traffic an area on the outskirts of Berlin of roughly two miles long by one and a half mile broad. At all points were massed lines of police and gendarmes mounted and on foot. Goodness knows where they all came from. Not a soul was allowed to pass unless he could produce absolutely convincing testimony that he had urgent reasons for doing so. One of the main highways out of Berlin which leads through he centre of the park was hermetically sealed. Neither vehicular nor pedestrian traffic was permitted to leave the city by that route. It was only with the utmost difficulty that my motor was able to get inside the charmed circle. There are a couple of suburban railway stations within the guarded area. All the passengers arriving at either of these were allowed to leave only on the side remote from the park. It is reported that for some hours no tickets were issued in Berlin for these stations. The motor launches of the river police patrolled the Spree to prevent any attempts to cross from the opposite bank by boats. A number of tram services were entirely suspended. The methods of the police are simple and logical. If there is no public in the thoroughfare, they seem to argue it cannot be molested or disturbed in the use thereof. Outside the cordons a few thousand people gradually collected, sang their songs, raised their cheers, and then went home again. They made no attempt to break in on the rural quietude of Treptow Park. And for a good reason. They were merely there as a feint. The demonstration, as stated above, was taking place elsewhere. It must not, however, be supposed that the entire police force was assembled in the vicinity of Treptow. Unter den Linden has never been more anxiously guarded. All the bridges and main crossings in the immediate neighbourhood were held by even stronger forces than have been considered necessary on the occasion of previous alarms.

### LABORI AND THE CHAMBER.

Every day French deputies are announcing their firm resolution to retire from Parliamentary life, and if things go on at the present rate, between this and the general election there will be quite a number of new men at the Chamber of Deputies. Among those who are giving up a Parliamentary career in weariness, if not in absolute disgust, in Maitre Labori, and who has been representing Fontainebleau as a Radical member during the past four years. Maitre Labori explains his reasons in the "Matin." He says that there is no method in Parliamentary work, that Parliamentary control is impossible, and that members alike of the majority and of the opposition are in a state of dependence on Ministers, to whom they apply on behalf of their electors for justice, which has become a favour. Yet at the same time, "no one is less powerful than a Minister." So Parliament and Government are tossed about "between the exigencies of a democracy, which is daily growing more imperious, and those of a financial oligarchy defending its own interests which are not those of the State." Never is the Cabinet upset on a question of principle. It falls at the hour when groups of persons and lobby intriguers have decided on its fall, and then nothing is changed but the men, and even those who overthrow Ministries do not any longer succeed them. What is the remedy? Electoral reform, scrutin de liste, with proportional representation, and no validation of elections by Parliament, as it is only a comedy. The President of the Republic should be the head of the State, and use the prerogatives conferred on him by the Constitution, if this is necessary. These main reforms would naturally lead to minor ones, but the evolution should be gradual, as "who can say that some foreign difficulty might not surprise us in the middle of it, if it was too rapidly developed, and perhaps inflict upon us the anguish of a war which we had neither desired nor foreseen." "I would fain believe," adds Me. Labori, "that we are prepared; but are we sure of this!" He instances certain cases which, he says, leave a cruel doubt in people's minds. At any rate, it is high time for the nation to bestir itself, as otherwise France will be like a ship without a compass, and always hoping that calm will prevail.

### THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

The German Emperor left Wilhelmshaven on Wednesday morning, on board the battleship Deutschland, for Heligoland, where it was his desire to satisfy himself as to the progress of the fortifications and the works that have been necessary to prevent the island from falling to pieces. A few days cruise on the liner Kaiser Wilhelm II, follows this visit. In Berlin society his Majesty's choice of travelling companions is being much discussed. In addition to Professor Erich Schmidt, the philologist and Rector of Berlin University, and Professor Schiemann, who writes a weekly review of foreign politics for the Kreuzzeitung the party includes Herr Emil Rathenau, head of the Allgemeine Electrizitats Gesellschaft; Herr Fritz Friedlander-Fuld, a colliery magnate, who is supposed to be the richest man in Berlin; and four eminent bankers, namely Herr Arthur Gwinner and Herr Paul Mankiewitz, both of the Deutsche Bank and the former managing director of the Bagdad Railway; Herr Paul von Schwabch, chief partner of Bleichrœders, and till the commencement of this year British Consul General in Berlin; and Herr Ludwig Delbruck. The Emperor has often been accompanied on his journeys by individual leaders in commerce and industry, but this is the first time that he has had so large a party of them with him.

### AUSTRIAN LIBEL SUIT.

After many intervening incidents, the suit of the Foreign Office and numerous military men, among them General Triedler, against the Austro-Persian, Sewiel Klemens Kolischer Khan, was reached on Wednesday. After many years' service in the Persian Ministry of Finance, Kolischer obtained the title of General, and returned to Austria, where he usually appeared in Persian uniform. As the uniform in question closely resembled that of Austrian generals, the Minister of War forbade him to wear it, whereupon Kolischer opened a Press campaign, and made serious accusations against the Foreign Office and various military officers. An imposing array of deplomatists, generals, high officials together with witnesses from distant garrisons, were brought to the court to refuse Kolischer's allegations. The trial aroused enormous interest throughout the Monarchy, but it was evident from the first that the Austro-Persian general's defeat was inevitable, as he was unable to bring forward any proofs in support of his accusations. Nothing was therefore left for him but to make ample apologies in the individual cases. The excitement of the trial had so greatly undermined Kolischer's health that he fainted, and fell to the flour at the conclusion of the proceedings. For defamation of the characters of officials of the realm the prisoner was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, but in view of the state of his health this was altered to a fine of £160. This sentence is the most severe ever imposed in an Austrian court for defamation of character.

## P. AND O. STEAMERS AND MADRAS.

### New Arrangements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 28.

The sight of the P and O flag waving this morning over the office of Messrs. Best and Co., local Agents, reminded one of the good old times when Madras was one of these liners' regular port of call. The "Namur" took about 70 passengers on board bound for England. Under the guidance of the Agents they drove from Parry's corner eastward along new road that spans the canal connecting the Port Trust boat-basin and timber ground short of the bulk oil installations. They were conducted into a good airy shed, conveniently furnished, where they under went the inspection prescribed by the plague Regulations, thence it way only a few paces to the boat basin quay where the Port Trust's steam launch "Kathleen" took them all off to the "Namur" which was at No. 7 berth. The "Nubia" will be the next P and O vessel to call here and she is expected on the 25th April.

## ILLICIT POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

News from Mymensingh has been received that one Keru Sheik was arrested for being in possession of cartridges and other ammunition. He is alleged to have reported to the police that he got these in the house of Dr. Janakinath Roy of the village of Danya. Consequently the local police with the help of the military police searched the house of the said Doctor, but got nothing incriminating. Keru Sheik will shortly be placed on trial.

Mr. Seaton, C.S., Joint Magistrate, Naraingunj, will try Amulya Krishna Dutt, the youth who was lately arrested at Narayangunj, for being in unlawful possession of arms, etc.

## SIKH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

### The President on Moderation and Loyalty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 28.

Third Sikh Educational Conference came off on Saturday and Sunday 26th and 27th March in the Khalsa College Hall, Amritsar. After the Hon'ble Sardar Sundar Singh had welcomed the delegates to the Conference, Kunwar Daljit Singh of Kapurthala then read out his presidential address from which the following is the summary of his interesting speech:—

### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

It is complained and perhaps that with a few honourable exceptions the educated Indian has bitterly disappointed his educator i.e. the Government. The Vice-Chancellors in their Convocation addresses, heads of Governments in their minutes and resolutions and educationists, both Indian and Anglo-Indian, in their writings and utterances, are all agreed that the present system of higher education in India has proved a failure, that it has sacrificed the culture of the mind upon the altar of book learning. Heresy in matters social and religious sterility in matters intellectual and irascibility in matters political, they say, are results which our education has brought about. I may be pardoned for saying that in this matter all concerned are to blame more or less. Referring to the effects of the Mutiny on the educational policy of Government the President remarked so far as records are accessible to the general public they show that not a single Indian educated in an English teaching institution wavered or espoused the cause of the mutineers. Pardon me if in order to strengthen my case in this connection I alluded to a chapter in the history of my father. During the great cataclysm he accompanied his brother the late Maharaja Randhir Singh to Lucknow fighting the rebels side by side with the British all along the way through Delhi and Bareilly. Do not attribute their adherence to the British to the fact that they had both received instruction in English, convinced as I am that high and nobler sentiments actuated them. Yet I do feel that the fact that both were English knowing gentlemen may have to some extent influenced them in taking the side of the English so actively. In this view I am supported by the diary of my father relating to the period where he says that educated Indians were treated by the mad infuriated mutineers as enemies as bitter as English, were put to the sword for the sole crime for knowing English. This dark episode solved all questions pertaining to the educational policy of Government definitely. I know of nothing more honourable or creditable to the English than the fact that at the time when that cataclysm was in its full fury British statesmen were cooly and calmly considering the scheme for establishing Universities and chalked out the plan which alone could exercise the demon of fanaticism. Thus Universities came to be established at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1857, which was followed by a University for our province in 1882 and one for the U. P. in the year of the Golden Jubilee of our late Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria the Good.

The educational policy of the Government was based initially on the desire to raise up a class qualified to fill the posts of clerks and junior judicial officers. The Government believed that

### FANATICISM BORN OF IGNORANCE

and superstition was a menace to permanency of the British rule in India and that it was necessary to open the floodgates of Western learning and science in India. The scheme did not in reality aim at the education of the masses at all and that consequently, elementary or primary education had no place in the scheme of the originators.

Dealing with the defects in the system of imparting education the President remarked: "Blame is unhesitatingly and unblushingly laid at the door of Graduates calumny and slur is unreservedly showered on the heads of Matriculates while the great psychological fact is overlooked that they are after all creatures of the environments created round them. It is said and there is, I regret, much truth in the saying that the educated Indian who was at first bombastic in his utterance and writing has now become "bombastic" in his tendencies. But impeachers like a testing Pilate while asking "What is the truth?" will not wait for an answer. The potent connexion between cause and effect is lost sight of and all cries are lost in the wilderness without eliciting a response. There is much truth in the accusation that our Universities are factories designed to turn out automata that will finally be employed as officials in Government service.

### PERVERSION OF RELIGIOUS IDEAS.

Referring to perversion of religious and political ideals the President said erroneous and mischievous cynical teaching is being inculcated in the name of Vedanta. Denationalisation is proceeding apace, for the anarchical cult which is being preached and practised nowadays is, I believe, absolutely foreign to our national instincts and civilization. Degeneration is taking place in every department of life's activities, strange quixotic and chimerical ideas in communal matters reign supreme. Not a small number of those who have been cramming and learning things by rote succeeded in obtaining degrees are, I regret, to say, physical wrecks and intellectual dyspeptics. devoid of acumen and incapable of arriving at rational conclusions. Hence the sad and heart-rending phenomenon, that the majority of our Graduates and Undergraduates are young men with fagged out brains, undeveloped intellects and uncultured minds, emasculated in body, sterile in brain, incapacitated for sustained work and devoid of decision of character. Is it any wonder then that they entertain unhealthy views of matters political and are sceptic in religion and heretic in social matters? How can it be expected of such an unhappy lot to understand life questions of a nation to observe moderation in political questions or take a rational view of any problem? In a word, how can they take enlightened citizens conversant with and observant of the stern responsibilities of citizenship as well as of its rights and privileges. The disastrous results, therefore, is pining atrophy and a degenerating ennui in the domain of intellectual activities. The faulty system of education in India has resulted not only in creating the imbecile or discontented Graduate or the incompetent Matriculate, there are other results which, if anything, are deplorable. One of the reforms which the President suggested as necessary was in the direction of changing the medium of instruction. He then dwelt at length on the Urdu-Punjabi controversy and said: "This subject, I implore all Sikhs and non-Sikhs to ponder and deliberate over with a mind free from all bias, all prejudice and all preconceived notions. Permit me, brother Sikhs, to point out that this question must be placed above all racial and sectarian considerations. I beg of you, my non-Sikh Punjabi brethren, to bear in mind that my religious views and convictions have absolutely nothing to do with the question and that if, I advocate the cause of the Punjabi, I advocate the cause of the language of the inhabitants of the Land of the Five Rivers irrespective of their religious persuations."

As regard the aim of education the President said:—"Indeed much education, but much more strict discipline is needed in our schools and colleges. Respect for authority, love of law and order, regard for age and experience. compassion for the lowly, tolerance of adverse views, self-respect but not self-belauding, self-reliance but not self-sufficiency and fair play in all transactions of life must be the fruit of education, properly so called. We must be moderate in thought, temperate in language and fair in criticism, before we can deserve to be called educated. These virtues ought to be taught in the school-room, on the play ground and at the debating club by precept and example. The President concluded as fellows, "If we are moderate in our demands we need never fear that the benign Government will turn a deaf ear to them. Wild and exorbitant demands and intemperance in language are on the other hand sure to be received with the indifference and contempt they merit. Let loyalty to our Sovereign, loyalty to our religion, loyalty to our tradition, be our watchword!"

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## BOMBAY RACES.

### Easter Monday Meeting.

THE warm weather must have kept a good many people away from Mahaluxmi, yesterday, for in spite of the facts that it was Easter Monday and a holiday and that the last extra meeting of the Bombay season was being held, the attendance was much smaller than usual. Thus the season did not have a very glorious ending, for the small crowd was regaled with only a very moderate afternoon's racing. Several much fancied runners failed to raise expectations, and altogether backers as a rule did not have a rosy time.

Two races having been divided the card included eight events. In the first half of the Nursery Consolation Plate with which the programme opened Young Thara was a very firm favourite, starting at 5 to 4, and won his race comfortably, with Evans in the saddle. The second section of the same race however produced quite an unexpected success. Matarlowz, which now appeared under Mr. Eastwood's colours, was heavily backed and started favourite at 5 to 4. Coming to the front at the turn, however, Matarlowz was at once challenged by Fahad Beg. The latter making a very strong finish was obviously the winner half-way to the stand and won with a length and a half to spare. The Selling Plate for big horses produced a field of five only. T. M. S. and Lady Lomond were principally supported at 7 to 4 and two's respectively. An exciting finish between T. M. S. and Milner II resulted, but Hoyt just managed to score for Mr. Gokuldass by the narrow margin of half a neck. For the Good-bye Plate (first half) Sun seemed to be the first fancy, although a good bit of money was invested on the Pilgrim. Sun, it so happened, was left right out of it, but the Pilgrim won comfortably with Zari who proved a good place investment on the "tote," second.

Of five runners for the Easter Plate, Forfeit, Crossbred and Lasata were all backed at short prices, the first of the trio being favourite at 6 to 4. Lasata and Crossbred showed up most for the greater part of the way, but Forfeit came through in the straight and won without difficulty. For the second half of the Good-bye Plate, Parliament and Dhafer were joint favourites at 5 to 2. The winners turned up however in Company, a starter at 12 to 1. The Arab Selling Plate saw a good win by Waziristan, an outsider at eights, but the Arab Pony Auction Plate was easily won by the favourite, Mr. Goculdass' Hachal. Details:—

A NURSERY CONSOLATION PLATE (Divided.)—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs. Brewin and Bampfylde's, Young Thara 8st 3lbs..........Evans 1
Mr Abdul Gany's Prince of Wales 7st 11lbs Vick 2
Mr Ahmed Hazemy's Occident 9st 3lbs.......Fahad 3
Mr Yacoob Yussuff's Mooaeser 7st 10lbs...Mujeed 4

ALSO RAN.—Suspense (8st 11lbs) Robinson, Sadee (8st 7lbs) Native, Western India (8st 6lbs) Gooloo, Arab Blood (8st 2lbs) Etul, Dunan (7st 13lbs) Hazza, Uddai (7st 12lbs) Drier, Suakim (7st 9lbs) Abdulla, Aurum (7st 7lbs) Hoyt, Duwah (7st 5lbs) Kanoo.

BETTING.—5 to 4 against Young Thara, 5 to 1 against Aurum, 6 to 1 Duwah, 8 and more against the rest.

THE RACE.—Arab Blood made a start followed by Young Thara and Occident. At 3 furlongs Aurum came up 2nd. In the straight Young Thara made a rush and passed the leader winning comfortably by 1 3 4 lengths, 1-2 length dividing 2 and 3; same distance between 3 and 4. Time.—1min 9 1-5secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 24-8 for the win and Rs. 15, Rs. 38-8, and Rs. 23-8, for places.

(Winner trained by Saleh Dakhiel.)

A NURSERY CONSOLATION PLATE (Divided)—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Jawad Mahomed's Fahad Beg 9st.........Hoyt 1
Mr Mulla Hassoon's Matarlowz 8st 11lbs....Evans 2
Mr Khadavi Abdul Rehman's Shehban 8st 6lbs Vick 3
Mr Ebrahim Hamoodi's Yabir 8st 7lbs...Mujeed 4

ALSO RAN.—Red Hazard (6st 1lb) Drew, Independent (8st 9lbs) Kanoo, Jumbud (8st 6lbs) A Ferguson, Uslam (8st 5lbs) Abdoola, Kishra (8st 4lbs) Fahad, Mohajir (8st 4lbs) Hazza, Dilaver (8st 3lbs) Kaeson, Nassus (8st 1lb) Nassus, Khemraj (7st 8lbs) Etul, Leader (7st 5lbs) Gooloo.

BETTING.—5 to 4 against Metarlowz, 5 to 1 Red Hazzard and Kishra, 6 to 1 Fahad Beg and Dilavar, 10 and more against the rest.

THE RACE.—Shehban led away. Metarlowz coming fast. In the straight Fahad Beg took the lead and won comfortably by 1 1-2 lengths. A length divided 2 and 3, while 3-4 of a length separated 3 from 4. Time—1min. 9secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 135 for the win, and Rs. 31, Rs. 17 and Rs. 41-8 for places.

(Winner trained by Owner).

A SELLING PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr M Goculdass' T M S 9 st 2lbs...............Hoyt 1
Mr A S Oomer's Milner II 8st 12lbs......Robinson 2
Mr R K S' Comeback 7st 10lbs ...............Vick 3
Mr G K's Wolferton 8st 5lbs ...................Evans 4

ALSO RAN.—Lady Lomond (8st 3lbs) Ferguson.

BETTING.—5 to 4 against T M S, 2 to 1 against Lady Lomond, 5 to 1 Wolferton and Comeback while 7 to 1 against Milner.

THE RACE.—Comeback led away followed by T M S. The latter came up fast and in the straight after a hard struggle won by half a neck from Milner, who was running fast round the bend. 1 1-2 lengths divided 2 and 3. Time—1min. 15 4-4 secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 28 for the winner and Rs. 18 and Rs. 31-8 for places.

(Winner trained by C Bleach.)

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE (divided).—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr. A S. Oomer's The Pilgrim (8st 11lbs) Robinson 1
Mr. Heath's Zari (8st 3lbs) ..........................Abbas 2
Mr. W. S. Clarke's Alma (8st 7lbs)..........Kaeson 3
Mr. Abdulla Mistry's Sun 8st 10lbs.............Evans 4

ALSO RAN.—Murmurees (8st 12lbs) Mujeed; Narsin (8st 9lbs) Etul; Silvermine (8st 3lbs) Hoyt; Antica (8st 2lbs) Ferguson; M. V. O. (7st 6lbs) Harrison.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Sun, 4 to 1 against The Pilgrim, 6 to 1 Antica and Murmurees, 10 to 1 Zari and 10 and more the rest.

THE RACE.—Zari was first away, at 3 furlongs Sun was in front, followed by Alma and the Pilgrim. The latter was the leader round the bend, winning comfortably by 1 3-4 lengths. 1 1-4 lengths between 2 and 3. The favourite was 4th. Time—1min 53 2-5secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 65-8 for the win and Rs. 26, Rs. 101 and Rs. 25 for places.

(Winner trained by Owner).

THE EASTER PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr. M. Goculdass' Forfeit 7st 12lbs) .........Hoyt 1
Mr. Radha Mohan's Crossbred (9st 3lbs) Robinson 2
Mr. T. Gordhandass' Lancasterite (7st 2lbs)...Ferguson 3
Mr. G. K's Lasata (7st 7lbs)......................Drew 4

ALSO RAN.—Mary B. (7st 9lbs) Evans.

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Forfeit, 2 to 1 against Lasata and Crossbred and 7 to 1 against Mary B. and Lancasterite.

THE RACE.—Lancasterite led from a good start followed by Lasata and Forfeit, Forfeit then came up and challenged Lasata and Crossbred who were running level in front. Crossbred next led. Forfeit came up rushing and displaced the leader, winning by 3-4 of a length, 2 lengths between 2 and 3. Time—1min 4-3 4-5secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 27 for the win and Rs. 14 and Rs. 19 for places.

(Winner trained by C Bleach.)

THE GOOD BYE PLATE (Divided).—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr Hajee Ally Sabakh's Company 7st 10lbs Native 1
Mr D Runchordass' Spearmint 7st 12lbs...Abdulla 2
Mr J M Mistry's Young Salanic 8st 5lbs....Spencer 3
Mr Newton's Thaboor 8st 2lbs............... Mujeed 4

ALSO RAN:—Parliament (9st 8lbs) Evans; Dhafer (8st 5lbs) Hoyt; Babil (8st 1lb) Fergusson; Lapwing (7st 13lbs) Robinson; Zinfandel (7st 6lbs) Etul.

BETTING,—5 to 2 against Dhafer and Parliament, 3 to 1 against Thaboor, 12 to 1 against Company and Spearmint.

THE RACE.—Spearmint led out at 5 furlongs Dhaffer was in the front rank. At 1-2 mile Babil was leading Thaboor running second. Young Salanik showed up at 3 furlongs. Company then came out of the bunch and won by a length. Same distance between 2 and 3. Time—1 min 33 1-5 secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 132-8 for the win and Rs 48, Rs. 39-8 and Rs. 61-8 for places.

(Winner trained by Owner).

AN ARAB SELLING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Haji Saleh's Waziristan 7st 4lbs, (carried 7st 6lbs)..............................................Mujeed 1
Mr M Goculdass' Maimoon 7st 8lbs............Hoyt 2
Col J Desaraj Urs' Jassus 7st 3lbs .............Kahn 3
Mr A M Saif's Muzloom 6st 10lbs ......Ferguson 4

Also ran:—Meazer (9st 6lbs) Robinson, Susun (7st 12lbs) Drew, Desert King (7st 12lbs) Evans, carried (8st 5lbs), Real Blood (7st 10lbs) Vick, Vibrona (7st 7lbs) Abbas, Tunis (7st 8lbs) Kaison, Genereus (7st) Gooloo, John Scott (6st 12lbs) Abdulla.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Maimoon, 4 to 1 against Muzloom and Real Blood, 8 to 1 against Waziristan and 10 and more the rest.

THE RACE.—Real Blood started off followed by Jassus, at 1-2 mile Waziristan took the second place, Maimoon was third Waziristan ran to the front and won by 3-4 of a length. Same distance separating 2 from 3. Time—1min. 21 4-5secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 146-8 for the win and Rs. 36-8, Rs. 18 and Rs. 26-8 for places.

(Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif.)

ARAB PONY AUCTION PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass and Nanjee's Hachal (7st 12lbs)..................................................Hoyt 1
Mr Newton's Sanjakhdar (7st 12lbs) .......Mujeed 2
Mr A Mahomed's Sinclair (7st 6lbs).......Ferguson 3
Mr W S Clarke's Hammond 7st 8lbs........Kaeson 4

ALSO RAN.—Disfigure (8st 4lbs) Evans, Rose (7st 12lbs) Vick, Selection (7st) Abbas.

BETTING.—Even money Sanjakhdar, 6 to 4 against Hachal, 5 to 2 against Rose, 8 and more the rest.

THE RACE.—Sinclair started off Sanjakhdar, Hachal following. Hachal went ahead and won almost in a canter by 2 1/2 lengths; 2 lengths between 2 and 3. Time.—1 min. 8 3/5 secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 29-8 for the win and Rs. 16 and Rs. 17 for places.

(Winner trained by O. Bleach.)

## PIG-STICKING.

### Gujerat Cup Final.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATRI, MARCH 28.

In the final heat of the Gujerat Cup yesterday, Colonel I. S. Forbes defeated Mr. F. B. P. Lory and won the Cup. A fine boar was put up in perfectly open country, where a handy pony like Lory's had no pull over a horse. Colonel Forbes had some advantage in pace and used it with much skill, turning his horse like a polo pony at every jink, and riding always between his opponent and the boar while pressing the latter hard all the time. Lory was seldom more than half a length down on his opponent. The run lasted about a mile, the boar getting a big start.

The final heat of the Salmon Cup for ponies on the 28th instant, resulted in a wing for Mr. W. L. Graham over Colonel J. S. Forbes, a result of which was rather unexpected.

The competitors were taken to Kharaghora Lake and the tall of rushes along its eastern side were beaten. The pig repeatedly broke back into the rushes. Mr. Graham as nearly as possible speared a large boar just as it got back into the rushes. Another boar gave a longer run. Mr. Forbes led but was thrown out by a babul bush and after a ding-dong race Mr. Graham got ahead in the rushes to which the boar had managed to get back. Mr. Graham was obliged to pull up short and turn just in front of Mr. Forbes once or twice as the boar jinked about among the rushes. But this was not wilful obstruction. After Mr. Graham had speared the boar, it escaped among the rushes, Mr. Graham won the Cup within a few hundred yards of the place where his brother had won it in a previous year.

## STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

### Advice by Sir Protub C. Chatterjee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 28.

At the Prize Distribution of the Dyananda Anglo Vedic College, Lahore, Dr. Sir Protub Chander Chatterji, Kt., late Judge, Punjab Chief Court and late Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, who presided, addressing the students on the subject of "Students and Politics" said:—"A few years ago it would have been out of place to refer to this matter in speaking to an assembly of Hindu boys, but there has been of late years a sad slackening of ancient discipline, both at home and in educational institutions; and students have been breaking loose from control for purpose of political agitation. This was a departure from our time honoured ideals and consequences have been deplorable, as every well-wisher of the country and of the student community had all along foreseen. I do not ask you to forego your love of the country and nation nor expect you to do so. Nor can the acquisition of sound political motions be regarded as anything but a gain, for the mind cannot be blank on a subject of such importance and must imbibe some ideas. When you are of sufficient age to understand the bearing of a question, you may devote some of your spare time, that is a time which is needed for the performance of your primary and paramount duty of diligently going through your college course to the study of political and economic questions under proper guidance. But active participation of students in politics is fraught with terrible dangers which have been clearly and practically demonstrated by the unhappy sequel of the political agitations carried on in the last three or four years. I need not go into further details as these results are now universally deplored. You are the rising hope of India, the best asset of the Indian nation. Will you neglect your studies and imperil your life and liberty by pursuits for which you are not yet fitted and which might warp your immature judgments and lead you to courses of action calculated to do irreparable damage to every cause you seek to advance? The political agitation of the last few years and their consequences are object lessons which you might well lay to heart when you feel tempted to break loose from the bonds of parental or collegiate authority."

## ARYA RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DAHORE, MARCH 28.

A Conference for raising the Depressed Classes was held at Hardwar on the occasion of the Gurukula Anniversary, which was numerously attended. It was resolved to send Arya Missionaries amongst the depressed to raise them spiritually by making Aryas and to start free schools for them.

A Conference of the All-India Shudi Sabha was also held when the Secretary declared that the Sabha has been successful in converting 2,065 Mohamadans and Christians to the Vedic Dharma during last year. A recognised scholar of Islám, Maulvie Ghulam Haider, with two others, was purified on the bank of the Ganges and taken into the fold of the Vedic Dharma.

Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.

Natures's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.

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[pronounced—eye-silma].

All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.

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Of all good Chemists and Stores.

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## FATE OF THE "WARATAH."

### Remarkable Statements.

AUSTRALIAN papers of March 8th state that news carefully suppressed for some reason while the steamer "Tottenham" was in Melbourne, has come to hand from Auckland, New Zealand, in regard to the missing steamer "Waratah." Mr. Day, ex-second officer of the Tottenham, has supplied the information. It appears that the Tottenham left Durban about ten days after the Waratah, and steamed over the same course, bound for Antwerp. When the vessel was off East London, an apprentice reported seeing the body of a little girl clothed in a red dress with her hair flowing in the water, float past the vessel, and the chief and second engineer said they had seen pieces of bodies and the body of a woman clad in a nightdress floating about in the water. When the captain and Mr. Day were summoned from the chartroom they went on deck. Mr. Day stated that he pointed out an albatross sitting on something, and the steamer was brought round to make an examination, with the result Mr. Day states, that he was fully convinced that the object on which the albatross was perched was the trunk of a body, with the arms and legs missing. They did not see any of the bodies previously reported, as observed by the apprentice and engineers, but Mr. Day states that pieces of a body were floating 3 feet or 4 feet deep in water over a big area of sea, with a flock of birds hovering around. For some reason or other, which Mr. Day can merely surmise, this was not reported to the lieutenant of H.M.S. Forte when the latter put off in a boat in Simon Bay, into which the Tottenham had run for shelter, to make inquiries as to whether the Tottenham had seen any sign of the Waratah.

Mr. Day says that strick instructions were given on the Tottenham to say nothing of the affair, and he overheard the apprentice, by request, give an account of what he had said to a gentleman whom he believed was agent for the Tottenham, or who had something to do with the ship's cargo, at Melbourne, and the apprentice was then adviced to say nothing of the affair, as it might cause friction. "Let me here remark," added Day, lest people think that I bear prejudice against anyone, that such suggestions, if they are made, are absolutely incorrect. I deny any prejudice, and any statement I have made here I am willing to make an oath. My reason for making this statement now is that while I was on the vessel orders were given to keep the thing quiet, and now I am off the vessel, I am free to speak my mind in regard to which I saw and what others on the ships told me they saw. I have clean discharges and credentials from the ships on which I have served. "Three gentlemen in Westport state that they heard a story as to what was seen from the second engineer, who is reported as stating that he was positive that he saw the body of a child float past the ship and that the effect of what they saw that day put them off their food for several days." The Tottenham carried Chinese firemen one of whom is reported as having remarked at the time "Plenty of people in the sea."

Mr. Day's statements were so circumstantial, and fit so corroboratively with those of the captain of the steamer Insizwa, which passed supposed dead bodies within a few days of the Tottenham in the same vicinity, that they compel earnest attention, especially as further information to hand shows that they have been substantiated by other members of the Tottenham's crew. The one fact that restrains the reader from placing complete credence in Mr. Day's story consists in the failure of Captain Cox, master of the Tottenham, to report his sensational discovery at any of his ports of call, although eight months have since elapsed, and although, when he was recently in the port of Melbourney he saw that money was being raised by the anxious friends of passengers on the Waratah and their sympathisers to charter a steamer to make a second search for the missing vessel. But Mr. Day has stated, in dealing with this phase of question, that strict instructions were given on the Tottenham not to say anything about the affair. What Captain Cox's reason for given such orders would be can only be surmised.

A statement is now forthcoming from Westport, New Zealand, where there is another member of the Totttenham's crew, to the effect that when the Tottenham put in to Simon's Bay for shelter she was met by a board from H.M.S. Forte, and an officer inquired whether anything had been seen of the Waratah. A reply was given by the chief officer that there was nothing to report. That evening the second officer (Mr. Day), signalling with a Morse lamp, inquired of H.M.S. Forte if she had got any further news of the Waratah, and was informed that the steamships Director and Insizwa, which had left Durban about the same time as the Tottenham, had reported seeing bodies floating about off East London, and that the man-o'-war had orders to proceed to the vicinity and ascertain what these bodies were. It will be remembered that the Forte afterwards reported that she had seen some large fish floating about, and it was surmised that these were what the captain of the Director and Insizwa had seen. But the man now in Westport said emphatically that the chief and second officers of the Tottenham stated to him and others on board the ship that they saw the body of a little girl, reported by the apprentice, and could stake their lives that it was that of a girl 10 or 12 years of age, and not a fish. The second engineer also stated that he saw the body of a woman, clad in a nightdress, with an albatross perched on top of it; also the trunk of another body, which floated by so close to the ship as to receive in it the water of the main discharge. But the seas were running mountains high when the Tottenham was proceeding on her voyage. The conclusions come to aboard the Tottenham were that the Waratah took a head sea, and, before she had time to recover, took another, which stove in the fore hatch, and that she then and there foundered.

In addition to these statements made by the second officer, a seaman and the second engineer there is that of three gentlemen in Westport, who, independent of press representatives, state that they heard the second engineer's story.

## DOG DETECTIVE.

### Marvellous Sagacity.

THE criminal classes in Russia are beginning to believe that the police dog "Tref" is possessed of an evil spirit.

It was rumoured the other day in the night-shelters and criminal dens of Moscow that "Tref" and his keeper were on the track of certain robbers, and were about to scour the town.

"Tref's" reputation is such that this report resulted in a partial sauve qui peut among those whose records and consciences were not clear.

It transpired that a number of bank notes and other valuables had been stolen from a Moscow gentleman, named Pokrofsky. "Tref's" services were immediately requisitioned. He was put on the scent of the thief, and, after taking a circuitous course, entered a night shelter, and made straight for an old coat belonging to a house-painter, who was known under the name of Alexander. The sum of 500 roubles, which had been stolen from M. Pokrofsky, was found in one of the pockets of the coat.

"Tref" then left the night shelter, and, still hot on the scent, went to the shop of a second-hand dealer, named Gussef, and here a number of silver articles stolen from M. Pokrofsky were discovered.

A cabman drove up at the time, and complained that he had just been robbed of a fur coat and an ordinary overcoat. "Tref" was at once taken to the scene of the theft, and within a few minutes found the clothing concealed in the court yard of a neighbouring house. His last exploit was witnessed by an amazed crowd of spectators.

## INDIAN MURDER IN AUSTRALIA.

HADJI KHAN, was charged at Port Augusta on March 7, before the Chief Justice, at the Circuit Court, with the murder of Said Mahomet. Among the witnesses examined was Acmet Jno. Mahomet Khan, eight years of age, son of accused. He was not sworn, but he deposed as to the cleaning of his father's rifle. He asked his father why he did not go to look for deceased, and the reply was, "Because I shot him, and I am afraid the police will get me." The summing up and reading over of the evidence was completed at midnight. The jury, after a retirement of an hour and a half, returned a verdict of guilty. Accused was sentenced to death.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

# THE LADIES' CORNER.

SOME NEW EVENING FROCKS.

Chosen in fabrics of the softest and most supple texture, and in those delicate, fugitive colourings, faintly shot with two or more pale tints and appearing to be now of one shade and now of another, there is something wonderfully fascinating, says a London correspondent, about the new evening frocks for the coming season. Their designs, too, are exceptionally picturesque and there are so few hard-and-fast rules and conventions to be followed, that plenty of scope is given for the designing of a gowns, which shall express to some extent at all events, the varying temperaments and individual characteristics of the women who wear them. A picturesque evening frock, can be designed for restaurant dinners or for the home wear on quiet occasions, and can very easily be adapted to the requirements of widely different types of figure, while, by the simple expedient of lengthening the sleeves and filling in the square-cut decollettage with embroidered net or silver lace, the same frock exactly, but preferably in other fabrics, might easily be arranged as an afternoon toilette.

FOR AFTERNOON OR EVENING.

Such a gown which was shown to me at an up-to-date modeste's the other day has an underbodice and petticoat of fine Mechlin lace, arranged over a lining of ivory-white satin, and lightly embroidered with threads of silver. The draped corselet which forms the lower part of the corsage, and the graceful tunic are carried out in very rich soft satin, shot with hydrangea shades of palest pink and blue, making together a delicate, but almost indescribable peach blossom shade. The tunic is folded back at the hem to show a deep border of white satin, heavily embroidered in silver. White satin is also used for the waist-belt, adorned with similar embroideries. Long ends of dark purple velvet pass over the shoulders in the form of bretelles, and are then drawn through the satin corselet and knotted at the waist, where one end hangs loosely, while the other is looped under the tunic. The sleeves are of silver embroidered lace to match the petticoat, bordered with a narrow band of white satin, which is also embroidered with silver. With the lower part of the bodice and the tunic in cashmere or crepe de Chine, and the rest of the gown in shot satin, this would make a charming frock for afternoon wear. Other evening frocks are very successfully arranged with close-fitting Princess under-robes of white satin or silver net, veiled with two or three thicknesses of tulle or chiffon in various contrasting colours. These shades are chosen in such a way that they harmonise perfectly, and end by giving to the whole gown avery fascinating shot effect.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE TUNIC.

Undoubtedly the coming season will see the complete triumph of the tunic, since it has already asserted its claims most successfully in the case of many of the gown worn at the first Courts of the season, beautiful frocks which, in several instances, may be taken as typical of the coming mode. Some of the prettiest of the new tunics are made in a very wide-meshed net, each separate strand of which is thread with a tiny bead in bright crystal, so that the effect is almost like that of a mass of small diamonds, when the fabric gleams and glitters in the light. The tunic is arranged as a rule in the form of a very deep cuirass, with elbow sleeves to match bordered with crystal fringe. The lower edge of the cuirass which generally curves down to a much greater depth on one side than the other is also outlined with crystal fringe long enough to reach to within a few inches of the hem of the skirt so that the effect is very fascinating as the wearer moves. A crystal-embroidered tunic of this description looks particularly well over a perfectly plain satin gown made with a long train and chosen either in white or in some pale colouring. On white gowns also tunics threaded with opalescent beads are wonderfully effective while elaborately jetted tunics bordered in the same way with long jet fringes will add an air of great distinction to the most ordinary gown in black soft satin or black crepe de Chine. Many very beautiful designs have also been carried out in tapestry colourings worked in rich silks on a back ground of strong black net, and intermingled with flowers and leaves traced in chenille and outlined with brilliantly tinted metallic threads. These tunics are bordered with wide black silk fringes, and are arranged with three-quarter length sleeves, and cleverly contrived bodices, which can easily be adapted either for day or evening wear. By a very ingenious arrangement of press-buttons or studs, many of these tunics are fastened down the centre of the back, and in this way can easily be slipped on at a moment's notice over any ordinary gown.

ECZEMA MADE SKIN PEEL OFF

Baby Covered with Pimply, Inflamed Humour—Very Fretful and Cried Night and Day—Doctor's Ointment Seemed to Make It Worse.

CURED AT SMALL COST BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My baby had something like a rash come out all over him. It made him very fretful and crying night and day. The doctor did not tell what it was but the nurse said it was eczema. It was like small pimples under the skin and all inflamed and the skin came off with t napkins wh changing a the docto ointment made it peel, then it came o worse than ever. I tried the docto ointment for some time but it did n seem to get any better. I used t boxes of Cuticura Ointment and Cu cura Soap and cured him. I have no seen anything on him since. He had the skin trouble ten weeks. I feel sure that Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured him and I am still using Cuticura Soap. I was very pleased to have found out that Cuticura was a great skin healer. Mrs. Stone, Fonthill Bishop, near Salisbury, Wilts, Eng., Oct. 13 and 18, '08."

In the thirty-two page pamphlet wrapped about Cuticura Ointment are to be found most valuable suggestions for women, especially mothers, for the preservation and purification of the skin, scalp, hair and hands; for removing torturing, disfiguring humours, rashes and inflammations; for sanative, antiseptic cleansing of ulcerated, inflamed mucous surfaces and destruction of microscopic life, and for bringing about, by suggestion and medication, a normal condition of health, strength and beauty.

Cuticura Remedies are sold wherever the British Flag floats. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Post free from London Depot, sample of Cuticura and the Cuticura Book mentioned above.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

[illegible]

MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure [illegible] of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists and Grocers, etc.

## BY THE WAY.

### THE ROYAL PREROGATIVE.

At a time when the formation of a Government majority in the Upper House by the exercise of the Royal Prerogative is so much under discussion, a correspondent writes, considerable interest attaches to the president of 1711-12, when the passage of the measures incidental to the Peace of Utrecht was ensured by the creation of twelve new peers. Of the gentlemen then ennobled three were heirs to existing peerages, by which device the permanent addition to the numbers of the House of Lords was diminished. It is an example which, should the necessity arise, might well be followed on a future occasion. Of the nine fresh creations only two have survived to the present day—the barony of Bathurst, now an earldom; and the barony of Middleton, which must not be confounded with the viscountcy of Middleton held by the Brodrick family since 1717. The present Lord Foley derives his title from one of the 1712 peerages, which was recreated in 1776 after a failure of the direct line, but the others have vanished. Among them, it is is curious to note, is that of Baron Lansdowne of Biddiford, bestowed upon one George Granville. It has, of course, no connection with the present marquisate.

### WELSHMEN AND THE LEEK.

St. David now brings with his annual festival a recurring controversy as to whether the leek or the daffodil is the correct national emblem of Wales. The connexion of Welshmen with the leek was ancient even in Shakespeare's time, and had a legendary origin in the sixth century. In one of the Harleian manuscripts we are told:

> The Leeke is white and green, whereby is meant
> That Britons are both stout and eminent;
> Next to the Lion and the Unicorn,
> The Leeke's the fairest emblym that is worn.

The leek, which is botanically akin to the daffodil, grows wild on the Steep Holm, near Cardiff. Scots as well as Welsh are partial to this pungent plant, and no reader of Sir Walter Scott will forget King Jamie's love for "cock-a-leekie."

### "JACK-THE-RIPPER" KNOWN TO THE POLICE.

Sir Robert Anderson, who was head of the Criminal Investigation Department at the time of the "Jack-the-Ripper" murders, makes this statement in his official recollections in this month's Blackwood's Magazine: "Having regard to the interest attaching to this case, I should almost be tempted to disclose the identity of the murderer. But no public benefit would result from such a course, and the traditions of my old department would suffer. I will only add that when the individual whom we suspected was caged in an asylum, the only person who had ever had a good view of the murdered at once identified him, but when he learned that the suspect was a fellow-Jew he declined to swear to him."

### AS THE NORWEGIANS DO IT.

Another suggestion for the economical tourist—Norway done as the Norwegians do it—is given in the "Manchester Guardian." From the beginning of July to the end of August thousands of Norwegian youth of both sexes traverse afoot the beautiful mountain district of Jotunheimen, in Southern Norway, rucksack on back. The average daily expenses of each tramper is about 2.10 kroner (say, 2s. 6d.). For this breakfast, dinner, and bed are obtainable in one of the many tourist huts of the Norwegian Touring Club, which are so situated as to be a fair day's tramp apart. Lunch, consisting of bread, butter, and cured ham, may be carried in one's rucksack. Germans, Danes, Swedes, and Hungarians appear to be fully alive to the delights of wandering here, but in the course of a fortnight's tramp a correspondent met only two Englishmen.

### WHERE TRAMPING IS WORTH WHILE.

It seems a pity (the same authority adds) that Jotunheimen should be so neglected by English pedestrians, for it boasts everything that makes tramping worth while—pure mountain air, majestic avenues of time-scarred mountains, their sides cleft by glaciers, green glacier-fed lakes of sombre grandur, the perfume of thousands of wild flowers, skies of vivid blue or fantastic cloud forms above, as one follows daily the mountain trails which seemingly ead nowhere. An evening, say, in the Spiterstulen ourist hut during the busy season is an experience well worth having. No disgrace is attached to holiay tramping in Norway. One is free of the ountry; indeed, the natives would rather have the mping tourist increase than the crowds convoyed the excursion agent.

### A CHINAMAN'S "BLEND."

Mr. Edmund Forbes, in a paper on the Siamese-Malay Peninsula, quotes a suggestive extract from Blue-book which throws a lurid light on the quor traffic of the Peninsula, and incidentally xplains how whisky can be bought in Bangkok for . 6d. a dozen. In a case of adulteration recently eard in her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at angkok, the medical adviser proved the existence certain drugs very deleterious to health in the spirit tailed at a certain shop. The Chinese defendant aditted having added something to his liquor which e stated was much improved thereby. Asked how he came to use this particular compound, he explained it was some "medicine" which he had by him for a bad leg, and not being able to use it all, he had put the balance in his spirit jar. He added there was a particular demand among his customers for this "blend."

### WATERFOWL AT KEW.

During the past year some interesting additions presentation and exchange have been made to collection of waterfowl and other birds in the l Botanic Gardens at Kew. An occurrence of st in the spring was the hatching of a black ked cygnet. Two eggs were laid, only one of h proved to be fertile. The young bird lived out a fortnight, but was unable apparently to and the inclement weather about that time. of storks have been reared as usual, and Carolinas and other duck. The Tufted s quite established itself at Kew, and breeds the gardens.

### RLIAMENTARY GOLF HANDICAP

Seton-Karr, in an article in the "Wind- he was instrumental in starting the Golf Handicap in 1887. It being r a respectable entry could be got the Commons alone, it was decided ers, the Press Gallery, and Clerks a course which has largely contri- thinks, to the interest and popu- npetition. The development of this etition has been remarkable during years. The entry itself has trebled. is great, and it is generally looked providing, particularly in its initial he first two rounds are played on some easide course, a most enjoyable Parlia- cnic.

### NTERPRISING FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD.

Home life I consider a perfect bore," was rank confession of a fourteen-year-old boy who way from his home in London and reached ick. The youth, who was taken charge of by the e stated that he came to Berwick to fish for on. He thought all he had to do was to pur- a rod, equip himself with some angling tackle, "thrash the water." He did all this but he d to get a salmon; instead he caught a cold. He d in the Whitadder, a short distance from Ber- , and although he had "a few bites" he did not even the smallest of trouts. Returning to ick he visited the Barracks in the course of his tinations and had "a brush up." His "wander- appearance drew the attention of the police to and he confessed that he had run away from ome in Highgate, London.

### SENT HOME.

This is the fifth time I have done so," the boy As soon as ever I get enough money, which, rse, I hide, I come away. I spent a few days ndon before coming north. Home life I er a perfect bore. I want a life of freedom, ch I can do something. I have been roughing know." I used to go to hotels, but I was too soon when I did that. I now steer clear m. Asked what he did with an electric n his possession, he replied that he was a "I have no brothers or sisters," he remarked; d, I would not do this sort of thing, but I home a bore. The boy talked freely with the en, and is bright and intelligent. His parents communicated with, and the runaway was to London from Berwick in charge of the

## MEN AND MATTERS.

### LONDON FOOTBALL CLUB THREATENED.

The news that there is a possibility of the Woolwich Arsenal F. C. being disbanded has been received with regret by the many Metropolitan partisans of professional foosball, for the Arsenal were for a long while the only premier League club in the South. The advent of the Tottenham Hotspur, Fulham and Chelsea clubs made a huge difference to their "gates," the inaccessible neighbourhood and train service also being all against them. An effort will doubtless be made to save the club, but their only chance seems to be to remove their headquarters to a more convenient spot.

### LADY DUDLEY.

General sympathy will be expressed for Lady Dudley, who has undergone a serious operation at the Ritz Hotel. She accompanied her husband to Australia on his appointment as Governor-General in 1908, but was compelled by continued ill-health to return to England a month or two ago. Unfortunately, the return has not had the expected effect of restoring her health. Before her marriage Lady Dudley was a Miss Gurney. The family derives its name from the town of Gournay, in Normandy, and is one of the delights of the genealogist. The most celebrated member of it was Elizabeth, who married Mr. Joseph Fry, and became, as Mrs. Fry, known all over the world for her unremitting exertions in in the cause of prison reform.

### YOUNGEST PREMIER.

To the Hon. N. J. Moore, who is about to visit England for the first time, belongs the distinction of being the youngest Premier in the Empire. Mr. Moore is by profession a surveyor, and as a young man—he will be 40 in May—helped to lay out the famous mining township of Coolgardie. His native town of Banbury elected him to the Parliament of West Australia six years ago. Mr. Moore's rise was rapid even for the Colonies. Eighteen months after his return to Parliament he was made Minister of Lands with a seat in the Cabinet, and in the following year, on the retirement of Sir Hector Rason, he became Premier of Western Australia. Mr. Moore is visiting the Mother Country for the first time, mainly with the object of making the agricultural resources of Western Australia known to English people. The Premier will be accompanied by his wife, who is native of Aberdeenship.

### A WELL-KNOWN ENGINEER.

Mr. George Whale, whose death has just occurred, spent practically the whole of his working life on the L.N.W.R., in the service of which company he succeeded the late Mr. F. W. Webb as chief mechanical engineer in 1903. If Mr. Whale introduced no such startling innovation during his term of office as Mr. Webb—who was responsible for the much-discussed, but now obsolescent compound locomotives—he will be remembered in engineering circles as the originator of the very successful class of engines which now draw many of the North-Western express trains.

### AN ILLUSTRIOUS VISITOR.

Captain Koepenick, otherwise William Voigh, is in London, and it is somewhat alarmed to hear that he considers it "a city of fine opportunity for for adventure." It is true, he is supposed to be on his way to America, where the people have a great desire to see the man who captured a town with a file of soldiers he found wandering in the street; but that may be only a strategic deception preparatory to the perpetration of a joke among the Londoners. We recommend him, however, not to adopt the disguise of an Abyssinian prince.

### AN AMERICAN WINNER.

To an American lady goes the decision of the Duke of Argyll, in connection with the £300 prize offered by one of the Governors of the Memorial Theatre, for a play to be produced at Stratford-on-Avon in Festival Week. No fewer than 315 works were submitted, and the Committee finally placed two before the Duke of Argyll. The winner is Josephine Preston Peabody (Mrs. Lionel Marks), of Cambridge, Mass, a lady well known in American literary circles, and her play deals with the legend of the Pied Piper.

### THE FLAG IN THE TRANSVAAL.

In his interesting experiences of South Africa in the seventies, given the other night at Stationers' Hall, Mr. Rider Haggard not only told from personal knowledge of the beneficent results of the much-discussed annexation of the Transvaal by Sir Theophilus Shepstone in 1876, but was able to claim that, as a lad, it was he who hoisted the British flag over the Transvaal on the Queen's birthday a year later. It was only that act of proclamation in the name of the great white Queen which saved the Transvaal from the murderous invasion of Cetewayo's impis.

### A STRONG JUDGE.

The juryman who ventured to keep Mr. Justice Bray waiting for a quarter of an hour has discovered what a "strong" Judge is. Mr. Justice Bray has been on the Bench for four years. He is one of the few men who have married in the same year that they were called to the Bar, and his career has much more than justified that apparent indiscretion. He is a distinguished mathematician and a fine shot.

### THE BISHOPS IN THE UPPER HOUSE.

The late Bishop of Lincoln will have for his successor on the Episcopal Bench in the Lords the Bishop of Carlisle. Dr. Diggle will get his writ of summons as being "that Bishop of a See in England who having been longest Bishop of a See in England has not previously been entitled to such writ." The regulation number of Spiritual Peers is twenty-six—twenty-four Bishops and two Archbishops. The statute regulates their calling-up somewhat arbitrarily. The antiquity of a see goes for nothing. The new Bishop of Lincoln—a see that dates from William Rufus—for instance will be at the bottom of the waiting-list. At the head of that waiting list and next for entry, stands the Bishop of Worcester, who was consecrated in the same year as his brother of Carlisle. The Statute rules out the Bishop of Sodor and Man so far that though he may sit in the Lords he may not vote. And from the general rule are exempted besides Canterbury and York, the sees of London, Durham, and Winchester. The occupants of these sees have 'ipso facto,' the right to a seat in the Lords without any preliminary playing of Peri at the gate—the part for which Dr. Yeatman-Biggs is now qualified.

### NO PEERS AT FOREIGN COURTS.

The appointment of the Marquis Imperiali to succeed the Marquis de San Giuliano at the Italian Embassy in London reminds one of the curious fact that while nearly all the European countries send the best of their nobility as their representatives in England, Britain to-day has not a single nobleman representing her at a foreign Court? With the deaths of Lords Pauncefote, Currie, and Sackville, the era of our peer-diplomats seems to have ended. Yet a quarter of a century ago we almost religiously sent peers to the Courts of the Great Powers, or we made our Ambassadors peers after appointment. It shows the respect in which the minor titles of England are held abroad that in the whole Empire there is not a pro-Consul or Minister above the rank of earl.

### THE NEW CHIEF WHIP.

The Master of Elibank, who has just been given the position of Chief Treasury Whip, is credited with original ideas on the best way of keeping his motley majority together. New members rarely understand the importance of being paired before leaving the precincts of Westminster; and it is almost impossible, on a sudden rush for dinner, for his door-mat assistants to distinguish which of their friends are thus secure. The suggestion, therefore, is being revived that every member safely paired should be marked by some readily recognised emblem, such as a button; and, in the perilous Ministerial position of to-day, a precaution of this kind may need to be insisted upon.

### GREATEST MARRIAGE IN EUROPE.

The appearance of a new book on "The Marriage Ventures of Marie-Louise"—a translation, by the way, of Evelyn Duchess of Wellington reminds us that it is a hundred years ago since Marie-Louise became the wife of Napoleon. The marriage was celebrated in the Cathedral of Vienna on March 11, 1810. The Archduchess, who a year later almost to a day was to give birth to the King of Rome, had never seen her Imperial husband, and an Archduke stood proxy for Napoleon at the altar. It was, perhaps, the greatest marriage ever celebrated in Europe. Napoleon had Europe at his feet, and half the monarchs had schemed to secure the victor of Austerlitz and Wagram for a son-in-law, while a Princess of Baden had even become a Catholic in expectation of receiving an "offer." Yet, strangest of ironies, it was the divorced Josephine who suggested the Austrian match to her former husband.

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With written guarantee for 3 years.

THE WALTHAM MOVEMENT
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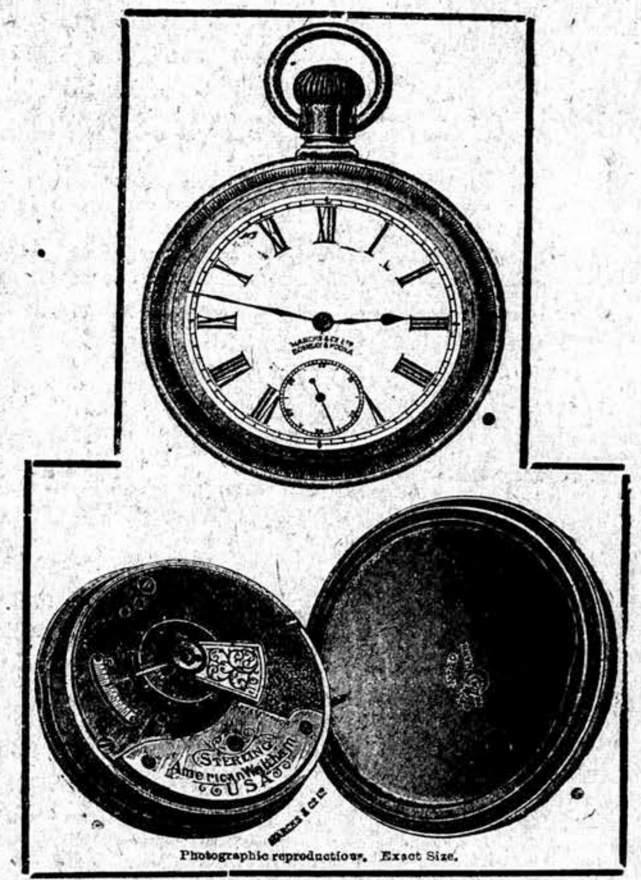

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Nervous Depression, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Cramps—

Because he has benefitted *so tremendously* by taking Phosferine, Mr. Francis Warder, head keeper of the Eddystone Lighthouse, now realises that until he took "the Greatest of all Tonics," the best time of life was slipping away in ill-health. Disorders came so gradually that he was resigned *to consider it natural* to be getting a bit stiff, not sleeping soundly, or eating so heartily, and somehow not able to enjoy things.

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Mr. Francis William Warder, principal keeper, Eddystone Lighthouse, writes:—"I have read what John Haylett, the Caister lifeboat coxswain, thinks of Phosferine, and I feel you would be glad to know what a lot of real good your famous tonic has done in my case. My occupation is monotonous and lonely, and, in rough weather, having to be always on the watch, I suffered a great deal from loss of sleep, and, even when tired out, could get no real rest owing to stiffness and rheumatic cramps. After trying to stave this off for some time and only getting worse, I got some Phosferine and felt relief from the first dose. I can tell you it is just a marvel how well and fine I feel now, all the rheumatism and neuralgia has gone, and I have a grand hearty appetite, steady nerves, and sleep well. Why to tell the truth, I feel as active, hardy, and lively since taking Phosferine as I was ten years or so back, and it's wonderful, it is indeed, how Phosferine holds a man together."—June 7, 1909.

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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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As a beverage HORLICK'S surpasses all alcoholic drinks, as it recuperates without giving any reaction, and is delicious to take, especially when iced. Children maintain their health and resist disease—and do not waste away when fed on HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.
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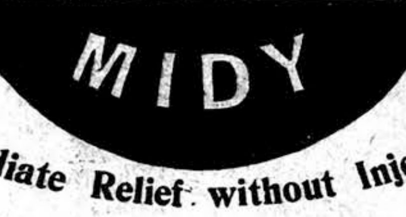

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| In Nickel Silver case, Open face ... ... | 10 |
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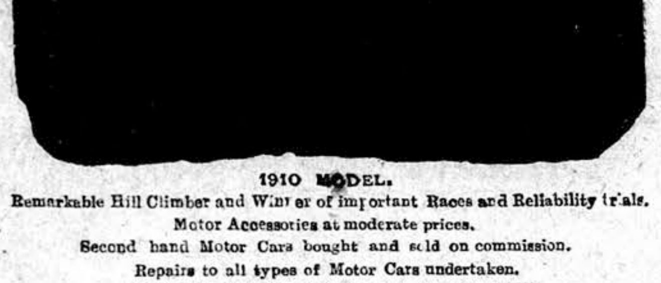

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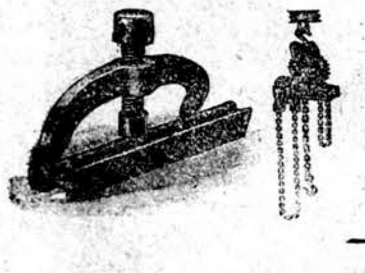

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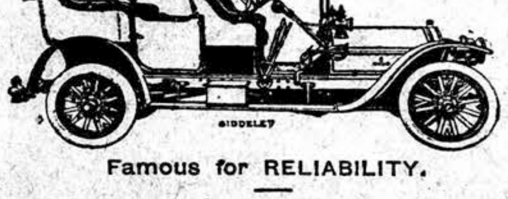

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